TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 61 SEPTEMBER 15, 1941 NO. 2

Do Your Employees
Get behind
The Financial 8-Ball
When Emergencies Strike?

WORKERS in plants from coast to coast who have the benefit of Provident HUMAN SECURITY Plans are greatly helped in meeting the emergencies that are sure to arise in their daily lives.

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HUMAN SECURITY
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- Loss of time due to accident or sickness
- Hospitalization or operation when necessary
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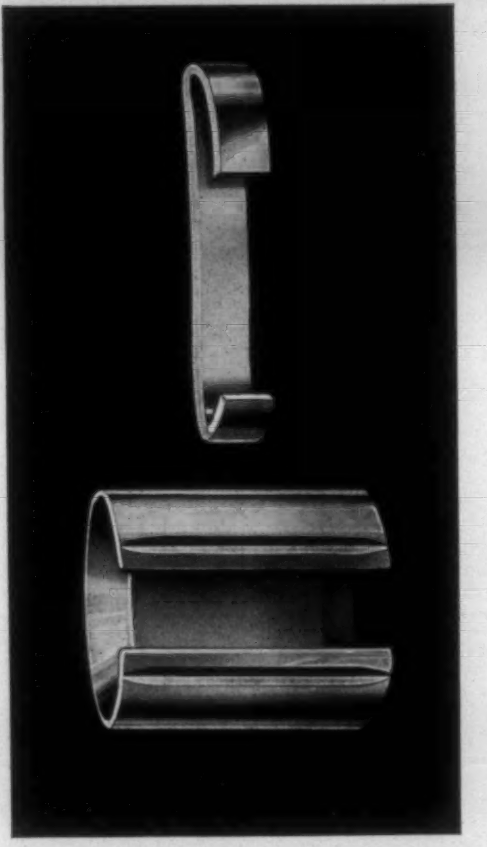
A Traveler for Every Fibre



The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge feature of U. S. Ring Travelers produces ideally smooth, even yarn. There are no angular edges to flatten the end. There are no split ends in throwing rayon and silks—no fly waste in the spinning and twisting of cotton, worsted(asbestos, kindred fibres. Made and stocked in all sizes and weights, for all kinds and counts of yarns.

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THIS IS NO. 29 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

SHORT-TRAVERSE PACKAGES (Roto-Coner*)

Many mills are taking advantage of the opportunity presented by the Rotating Traverse to wind packages of short lengths at the same speed as full-length packages and without change in the traversing mechanism.

Any of the standard rolls may be used (see chart) in conjunction with a special attachment for stopping the yarn at any crossing point of the grooves in the roll, thus preventing the yarn from traversing the full length.

Warping Cones — Fine Yarns and Spun Rayon

Fig. 1 shows the standard 3-crossing (accelerated) roll for warping cones, being used to produce short-traverse packages of fine yarn.

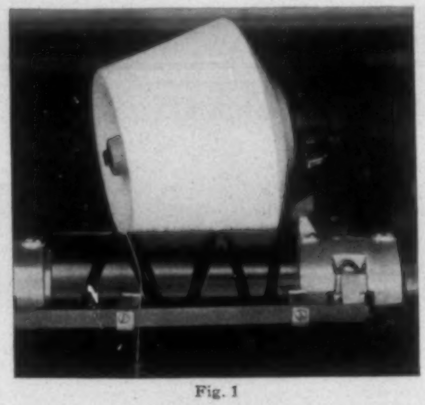

Fig. 1

These short-length packages are desirable for fine yarns because there will be a reduction in end breakage when delivering from the warping creel. Fine counts of yarn do not balloon between cone and creel tension, even at high speeds, and the yarn is likely to drag over the surface and nose of a full-length cone. By winding only onto the base end, the distance the yarn will have to travel over the surface of the cone is decreased; and the space between the nose end of the cone and the creel tension is increased, thus reducing end breakage.

A mill using wood cones can wind short traverse packages on the same cones. When paper cones are used, a special paper cone which is short on the nose end, fits over the regular cone holder, being held in place by the regular prongs.

Mills warping filament rayon yarns and wanting to wind spun rayon for use in the same creel can use the Roto-Coner* equipped with paper cone holders for 3° 30′ taper cones. Either the full traverse or the short traverse is used, depending upon results when removing the yarn from the cone in the creel.

Dyeing Packages

Fig. 2 shows the standard 2-crossing roll for tubing, used with the Short Traverse Attachment to produce short dyeing packages of fine yarn. The same traverse can be used for producing full-length packages by removing the finger.

Large Diameter Warping Packages

Fig. 3 shows the 3-crossing (accelerated) traverse used for preparing 3¼″ traverse packages for warping. In this illustration, the machine is fitted with the standard spindle, over which is applied a special holder.

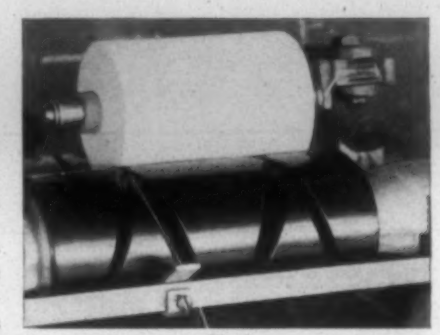

Fig. 2

This same set-up can also be used with the special 3-crossing uniform roll to wind the same package with 3″ traverse. A number of spindles of the Roto-Coner* can also be used for winding short bobbins or for back-winding small packages.

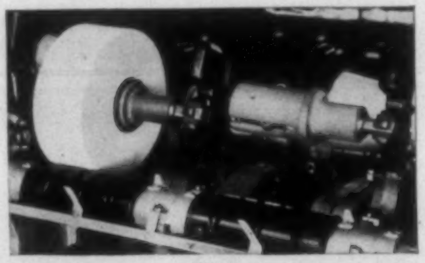

Fig. 3

SHORT PACKAGE LENGTHS
which may be produced on the Roto-Coner*

Traverse	*Yarn Traverse (inches)*	*Winding at Left or Right End of Traverse*	*Short Lengths Obtainable (inches)*				
2 turns uniform (40–51–32x)	5¾	either	4¼	2¾	1¼		
3 turns uniform (40–51–28x)	5⅞	either	4⅞	3⅞	3	1⅞	15/16
3 turns ⅝ accel. (40–51–40x)	6	left	5 3/16	4¼	3¼	2¼	⅞
		right	4¾	3⅝	2 9/16	1⅝	11/16
2½ turns full accel. (40–51–27x)	5¾	left	5	4	2¾	1½	
		right	4¼	2⅞	1¾	¾	

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SYSTEM OF
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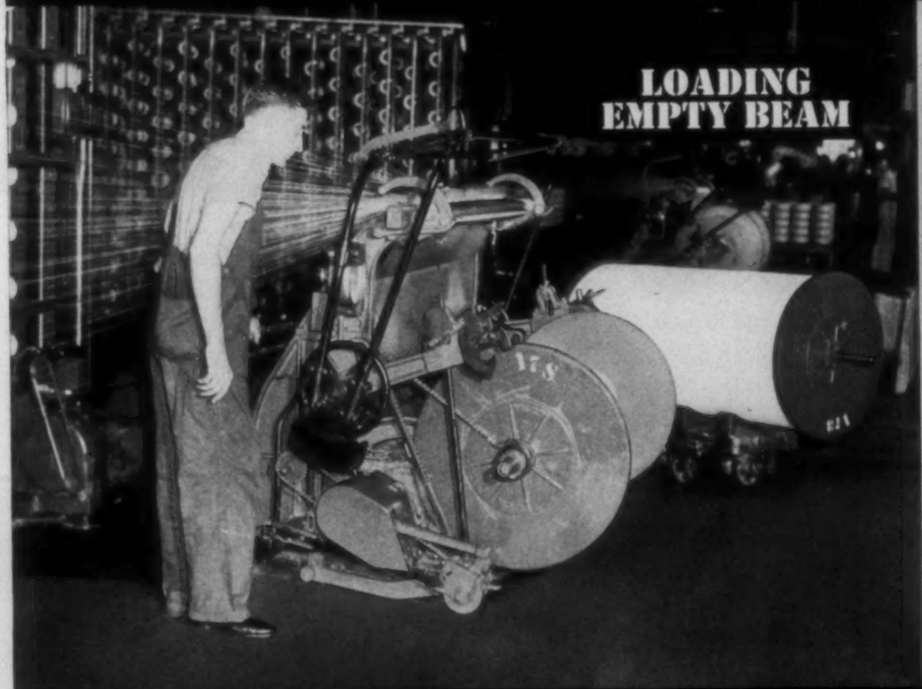
WARPING

BEAM LOADER SAVES EFFORT

One Man Handles Beams on Barber-Colman Warper



As shown in the pictures, a built-in crank-operated hoist enables the warper tender to doff and load heavy beams alone with relatively little effort. Extra hoisting machinery is eliminated, and the dangers of lifting the beams by hand are avoided. Another convenience feature by which Barber-Colman Super-Speed Warpers help toward efficient production.

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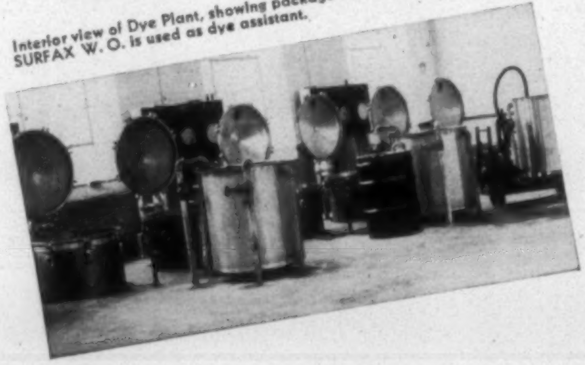
Interior view of Dye Plant, showing package dyeing machine where SURFAX W. O. is used as dye assistant.



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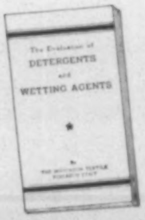
. . . and they save 2/3 with SURFAX W. O.



Write for this helpful booklet on how to test value of detergents and wetting out agents. Factual folder on SURFAX W. O. also available on request.

The Georgia Kincaid Mills manufacture the nationally advertised Dundee Towels, made in colorful textures for the modern home.

SURFAX W. O. was selected as the wetting out agent in their bleachery and dyehouse. They tell us they use only 1/4 to 1/3 as much SURFAX W. O. as was required of the surface active agent formerly employed, yet they get better penetration in the dye bath.

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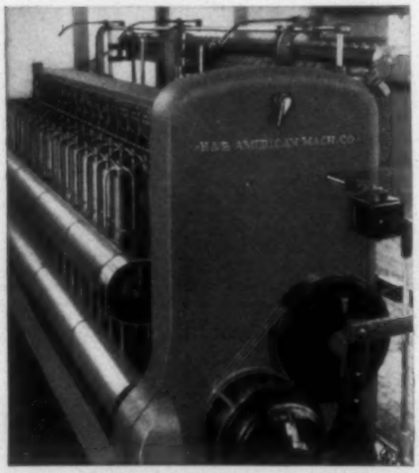

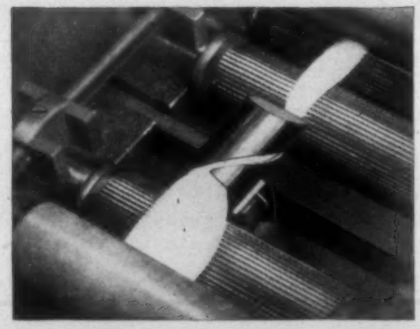

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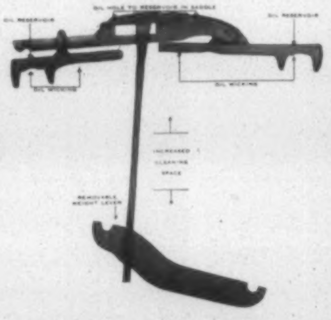

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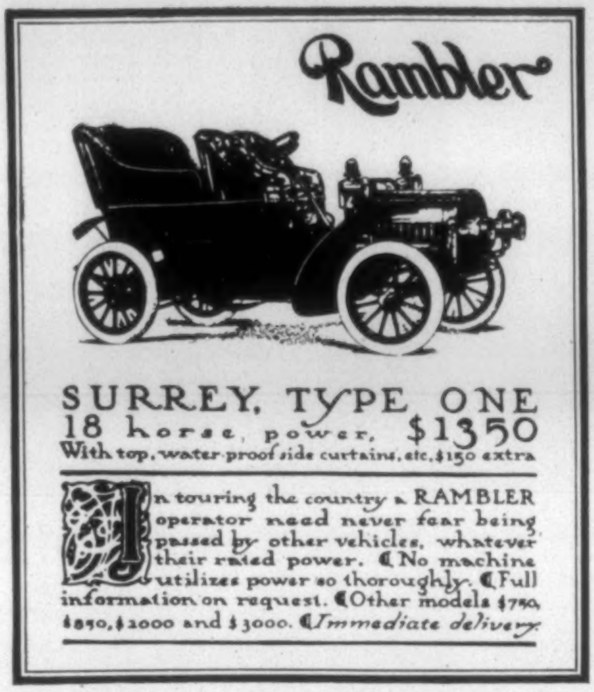

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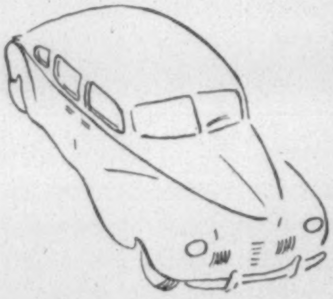

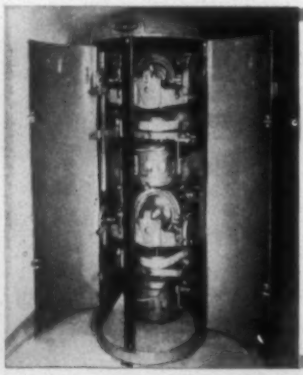

The drive end of the Atwood Model 110 Twister open for inspection. A simple, instantaneous adjustment sets the traverse at precise length. Backlash has been practically eliminated. Motors are tripod mounted on ball bearing wheels.

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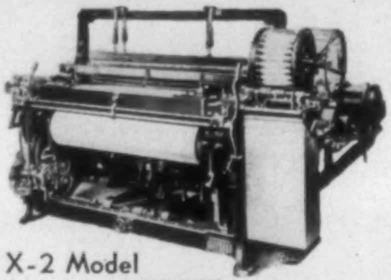
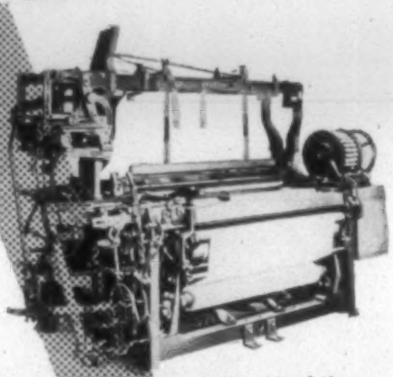
Draper Looms Working on the Defense Program


X-2 Model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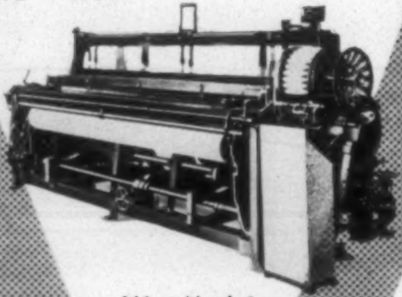
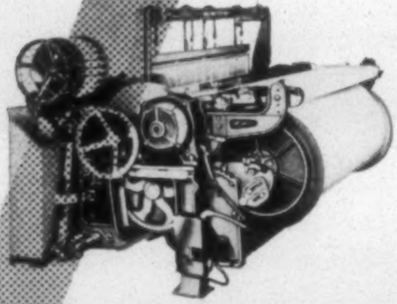
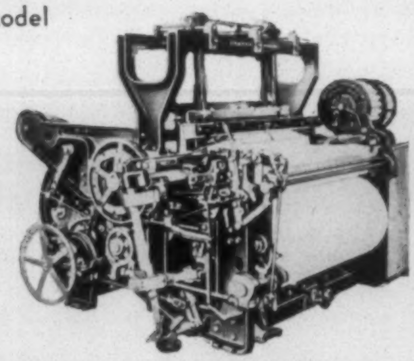
Sheeting
Mosquito Netting
Spun Glass Cloth
Typewriter Cloth


XL Model


XP Model


XU Model

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. 61 September 15, 1941 No. 2

National Cotton Council Submits Recommendations for Price Control

FOLLOWING is the complete text of an open letter to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives by the National Cotton Council, through Oscar Johnston, president. The recommendations are noteworthy in that they do not contain suggestions that would work to the advantage of any particular industry or group, but rather would be of value to the nation as a whole.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA
Scott, Mississippi
August 6, 1941

Hon. Henry B. Steagall, Chairman
Committee on Banking and Currency
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Steagall:

With your very kind permission the following statement is submitted to your Committee, with the request that due consideration be given to the statements and recommendations contained therein.

The statement is made by the National Cotton Council of America in behalf of an organized Raw Cotton Industry. Embraced in the industry are some ten million people engaged in and dependent upon production of raw cotton and cottonseed, some twelve thousand cotton ginners, some four or five thousand cotton warehousemen, some four or five thousand cotton merchants, some one thousand or more spinners of raw cotton, and between four and five hundred persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of crushing raw cottonseed.

We have given careful and mature consideration to the terms and provisions of H. R. 5479, entitled "An Act to further the National Defense and Security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes."

We here take the liberty of making certain definite recommendations with regard to the proposed legislation.

We recognize the necessity of safeguarding the Nation against unsound and unhealthy commodity inflation as well as against a monetary inflation.

We feel definitely that any artificial interference with normal economic laws is only justified when essential to protect two groups of citizens, namely, producers and consumers.

In a well-ordered economy there should be a constant flow of raw products—vegetable, animal and mineral—from the producer to the consumer, and of money in payment therefor from the consumer to the producer. Around the circumference of the economic circle so created are numerous essential intermediaries—buyers, dealers, handlers, processors, transportation, insurance, warehousing, distribution, and banking facilities. These various intermediaries are an essential part of our economic system. Each and all must function to insure a sound system, and each such essential intermediary is entitled to a just and equitable compensation for his skill, labor, capital and service.

A sound economic system can be said to exist only when the original producer receives for his product, by way of compensation, a price which will insure to him an equitable share of the Nation's income, and when each subsequent "intermediary" receives for the service performed an equally equitable compensation, and when finally the finished product, ready for consumption or utilization, comes into the hands of the ultimate consumer at a price determined by, and definitely related to, the price paid to the producer plus the cost incident to the processing, handling, transporting, etc.

Our Government should be interested in protecting, and, insofar as it may be able to do so, guaranteeing to producers markets for their commodities in sufficient quantities and at prices per unit which will give to the producers an equitable and ratable share in the Nation's income, enabling them to maintain a standard of living equal to the standard enjoyed by others, having due consideration for labor, skill capital and other related factors involved.

A Government is only justified in interfering with the normal operation of economic principles when such interference is essential to preserve for and guarantee to its citizens those standard of living to which the American

(*Continued on page 56*)

Industrial Fabrics*

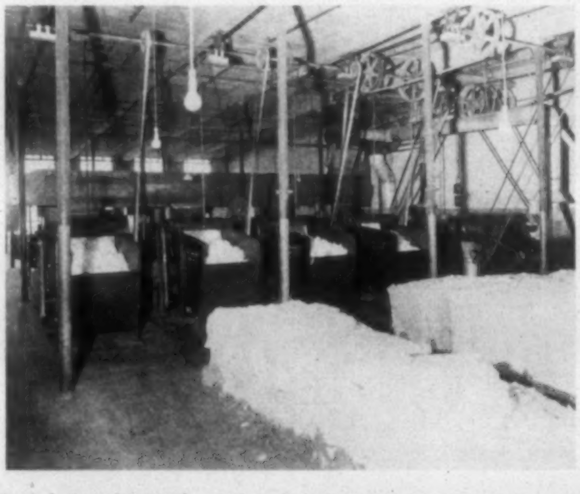
By John F. Hagen

COARSE yarn cotton fabrics constitute the bulk of the so-called industrial fabrics although there are some fine yarn fabrics and some fabrics of other natural and synthetic fibers which are used more or less extensively for special industrial purposes. A sub-division or separate classification might be made for narrow fabrics or webbings but they are essentially industrial fabrics and subject to the same general technical requirements as the wider material although some of them may be woven on multiple space looms. In the industrial group are included very open mesh fabrics such as the cider press cloths and the leno breaker fabrics as well as closely constructed fabrics such as the Army, Tent and Numbered Ducks. There are very thick fabrics such as some of the belting and conveyor type fabrics and comparatively thin fabrics such as the sheetings used for insulating and bookbinding purposes. The grouping is primarily one of use although some of the fabrics may also be used for clothing, decoration, domestics and other purposes.

Illustrative of the difficulty of grouping by reason of use only, I might cite the fabric safety belt worn, say, by a window cleaner. If he neglects to fasten it safely and falls, perhaps the Fire Department will be there waiting to catch him in a canvas life net or more probably he will hit the pavement and be carried away on a stretched made of another industrial type fabric. If he falls on his head and survives but becomes violent, there's a choice of a straight packet or a padded cell where he can enjoy the benefit of these useful industrial fabrics. If he needs a shave, the razor can be prepared on another such fabric—the razor strop, or if he dies, they can lower him into his grave by means of the casket lowering strap. If he rates a tombstone, a quarry strap may be used to lift the rough stone from the quarry. To complete the story, I would like to waft his spirit upward on another lovely cotton industrial fabric or if headed in the other direction, furnish an asbestos one.

Cotton fabrics owe their dominant position in the industrial field to their economical high tensile strength combined with durability and flexibility and the facility with which they can be impregnated or coated with a large variety of ingredients for a multitude of purposes. These fabrics are frequently treated with asphalt, latex, balata gum, resins and various chemical solutions to render them water repellent, fire resistant, unattractive to vermin, resistant to decay, etc. They may be coated with oil and clay to make oilcloth, with pyroxylin to make imitation leather, with rubber for hose, belting, conveyors and many other products. Laminated material, from which gears, wheels, washers, gaskets and tops for laboratory and restaurant tables are cut, are made from layers of fabrics combined with bakelite or similar resins by application of high pressure and heat. Industrial fabrics are often bonded with leather, mica, copper and other metal in sheet, screen or netting form for special work. Cotton yarns in twisted or plaited form combined with metal, rubber, or other threads are frequently woven into fabrics for a number of special industrial purposes.

It can readily be seen from this that the technical problems in connection with industrial fabrics are as many and as varied as are the multitude of uses. There are, however, some qualities which we might examine that, in combination with other qualities, can be extended to a large number of these fabrics. For instance, the ability of the fabric to absorb shock which requires the fabric to stretch or give without rupture and to return to its original position with its strength unimpaired, such as in an automobile or truck tire when it hits a rock. This ability to stretch needs to be combined with the ability of the fabric to flex or bend a great many times without deterioration, otherwise the life of the product would be very short. This introduces one essential construction feature of the fabric which is known as crimp. Graphically, this is the wave in the yarn after weaving and the amount obtained in the warp and filling is governed by adjustment of tension in loom and shuttle. It is measured and designated as a percentage of the elongation of the yarn.



Much industrial fabric goes back into use in the textile industry from which it came, in the form of belting, picker and opener aprons, etc.

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*Talk given at the recent meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists, New York City.

While crimp controls to a large extent this necessary stretch, it is the other qualities including the elasticity of cotton yarn which, in addition to economy or low price, makes industrial fabrics supreme in this field. Jute fabrics, though lower in price, do not stand up under such conditions and even when of higher tensile strength, jute fabrics rupture under such conditions of sudden shocks and flexure.

The gauge or thickness of industrial fabrics is of considerable importance. While often functioning as a reinforcing material, these fabrics invariably are part of the body of the product and the uniformity of the thickness throughout the width and length as well as the accuracy of the gauge is important because of, among other things, the metal fittings to which they may be attached or because of the size of metal buckles and straps through which they must pass.

The tensile strength of industrial fabrics is extremely important and can be regulated by the length of the cotton fiber used and by the size, ply and twist of the yarn as well as by the sley and the picks per inch inserted in the fabric. In addition, the so-called de-stretched and treated cotton yarns give higher tensile strengths and are very useful for certain purposes.

Industrial strapping is of utmost importance to these parachute troops in the Army of the United States.

Wrapped fabric hose requires one well-known type of industrial fabric, i.e., hose duck.

There are a great many types of rubber hose used for water, oil, steam and other liquids and gases. In the wrapped type, the hose is constructed of numerous layers of hose duck impregnated with rubber and wound around a tube on a mandrel. When the fabric is cut on the bias and wound on in spiral form, the hose under pressure will expand in diameter and contract in length. When the fabric is straight cut and applied with the warp of the fabric running parallel with the length of the hose, when under pressure, the hose will expand in diameter in similar manner but it will elongate in length, which is opposite to the contraction action of the spiral wound hose. The technical problems involved are further complicated because hose is made in such a variety of sizes and in use is subjected to so many different conditions of pressure, shock and wear. In general, hose fabrics must be constructed to provide the necessary strength, thickness and stretching qualities to insure proper bursting pressures and long life for the size and type hose in which it is to be used.

While in a discussion of industrial fabrics, we are concerned only with the wrapped fabric type of hose, it might be well to mention here some of the other types of hose construction. *Braided hose* made by braiding strands of cotton, asbestos, wire or similar material over a tube. *Woven hose* made by the weaving of strands of cotton into a seamless tubular jacket on a special hose weaving machine. *All-rubber hose* for low pressure work such as sprays and some low priced garden hose. *All-metal hose* of the flexible type such as is used in some types of drilling machines where very high working pressure are encountered.

In war periods, such as at present, enormous quantities of hose are required for fire fighting, for industrial plants, on war work, for ships, trucks, tanks and planes. Hose is certainly one of our national defense products in which industrial fabrics play an important part.

Belting for Transmission of Power and for Conveyors

Here we have another group of industrial fabrics made up in a number of ways in a variety of widths, plies and weights for a multitude of different jobs and each having its own peculiar conditions and requirements. Belting may be of the solid woven type or of the stitched belt type. In the former case it is woven so that the yarn interlacings bind the plies together into a solid woven fabric which is complete with selvage and may be used exactly as it comes from the loom or it may be treated or covered with various substances for specific uses. The belts are frequently required of the endless type. The stitched type belts are made of fabrics folded over to form the required plies and width and then stitched together. They may be used with or without further treatment. The "V" type belt usually has a core of cotton yarn or, as in more recent constructions, the neutral axis consists of strands of cotton yarn which carry the load, the rest of the belt being of rubber with possibly an outer fabric covering. Belts vary in width from a small fraction of an inch to as wide as 84" and are made in plies up to 12-ply. The thickness ranges from a comparatively thin belt to a very thick one of ⅜" or more. These fabric belts are constructed to handle a variety of loads varying from very light loads to very heavy loads. A 10-ply fabric, which would be about ⅜" in thickness, will have a tensile strength of 2,200 lbs. per inch of belt width so that a 48" width would support a load of 50 tons (110,000 lbs.) and a 100-foot roll of the belt would weigh over 500 lbs. Other types of belting not using industrial fabrics are the well-known leather belts and various types of metal belting such as the link belts, chain belts, etc.

The technical problems involved in supplying suitable fabrics for belting are innumerable but essentially such fabrics must be strong enough to carry the load under the prevailing conditions of speed, atmospheric and loading conditions. The belt must not stretch so much that it will sag but it must give enough to absorb shocks. It must be sufficiently flexible to bend around the arc of the pulleys with surface able to grip pulley and to withstand surface wear.

A substantial volume of fabric belting is used in ba-

(*Continued on Page 58*)

TIGHT BINDING

Cotton Fiber and Spinning Tests To Be Conducted By Government

FOLLOWING are the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing cotton fiber and spinning tests under Act of April 7, 1941 (promulgated August 25, 1941), which authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make spinning and fiber tests for individuals or firms:

Pursuant to authority conferred by the Act of April 7, 1941 (Public Law 30, 77th Congress), authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make analyses of fiber properties, spinning tests, and other tests of the quality of cotton samples submitted to him by cotton breeders and other persons, the following regulations are hereby promulgated to be in force and effect on and after this date and until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture:

Administration

27.501 *Authority.* The Chief of the Agricultural Marketing service is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Act and the regulations in this part and is authorized to issue such instructions as he may deem proper and necessary.

27.502 *Laboratories.* Laboratories shall be maintained at points designated by the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Fiber and Spinning Tests

27.503 *Testing of Samples.* The Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service or his authorized representatives, upon written requests, shall make fiber and spinning tests of the properties of cotton samples and report the results thereof to the persons from whom such requests are received, subject to compliance by such persons with the regulations in this part and to the payment by them of fees as prescribed herein.

27.504 *Requirements as to Samples.* Each sample of ginned cotton lint submitted for fiber tests shall weigh approximately eight ounces and each sample submitted for spinning and fiber tests, or for spinning tests alone, shall weigh not less than five pounds. Each sample submitted for spinning tests, fiber tests, or for both spinning and fiber tests, shall be labeled or marked to show the name and address of the person submitting it and each sample shall be wrapped separately. The separately wrapped samples may be sent in one or more parcels, each of which shall bear on the outside thereof the name and address of the person submitting it. Each individual sample submitted for testing shall contain a tag or coupon bearing a number of other identification symbol. Persons who submit samples to laboratories for testing shall comply with any Federal or State quarantine requirements applicable to counties from which such samples are shipped.

27.505 *Costs of Submitting Samples.* The ginning, preparation, tagging and identification of samples of lint cotton for testing and the transportation of samples to a laboratory for testing shall be without expense to the Government.

27.506 *Disposition of Samples.* The remnants of samples and the other materials accumulated in the making of tests under the regulations in this part shall be the property of the Government, but portions of such samples and materials may be used for illustrative purposes in connection with laboratory reports submitted to persons applying for such tests.

Fees

27.507 *Prescribed Fees.* (a) Fees for fiber and spinning tests shall be as follows:

Item No. and Kind of Test	Fee Per Test
(1) Fiber length array (3 sortings per test)	$ 6.00
(2) Fiber length, fibrograph (3 measurement per test)	.20
(3) Fiber stlength (round bundle method—10 breaks per test)	5.00
(4) Fiber strength (flat bundle method—10 breaks per test)	1.00
(5) Fiber fineness (weight per inch) and maturity (3 measurements each per test)	7.00
(6) Fiber-fineness (cross section—2 measurements per test)	6.00
(7) Cellulose alignment (X-ray), (2 measurements per test)	1.50
(8) Complete fiber test, including Items Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7	20.00
(9) Complete fiber test, including Items Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7	12.00
(10) Complete spinning test (carded yarns, for cottons up to and including 1-5/32 inches), including grade and staple length classifications	20.00
(11) Complete spinning test (combed yarns, for cottons 1-3/16 inches and longer in staple), including grade and staple length classifications	25.00
(12) (i) Combination fiber and spinning test (incluling Items Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10)	36.00
(ii) Combination fiber and spinning test (including Ntems Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10)	28.00
(iii) Combination fiber and spinning test (including Items Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11)	40.00
(iv) Combination fiber and spinning test (including Items Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11)	32.00

(b) Persons who first submit samples for complete fiber tests as provided in Items 8 and 9 may during the progress of such tests, or within sixty days after the date of the laboratory report on any test, file a supplemental request for a complete spinning test of the same cotton,

(*Continued on Page 53*)

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Wage-Hour Administrator Restates Position On Bonuses

A statement defining bonuses which do not affect overtime payments was issued September 2nd by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor. Test of such a bonus is that the payment and amount are solely in the discretion of the employer. The employee has no contract rights, expressed or implied, to any amount.

"At the time the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 went into effect the Wage and Hour Division took the position that production bonuses were part of an employee's pay and should be included in the computation of overtime," General Fleming said. "That is still the position of the Division. The Division later said that unless it could be conclusively demonstrated that any payment was a gift or a gratuity, such a payment must be added to the 'regular rate of pay' on which the time and a half for overtime is computed.

"Some employers have written us that they were hesitating about giving their employees bonuses from their currently enlarged earnings. So we are issuing this statement to dispel doubts.

"The statement also defines the type of bonus which affects the regular rate of pay and shows how such bonuses are to be competed in arriving at overtime compensation. It also warns that weird 'bonus' schemes for the evasion of overtime payments will not be countenanced by the Division in its enforcement of the Act.

"Like other interpretations of the Division, this statement indicates the construction of the Act which will guide the Division in its administration and enforcement unless directed otherwise by the authoritative rulings of the courts."

The statement follows:

The Effect of Bonus Payments on Computation of RegularRate of Pay Under the Fair Labor Standards Act

Section 7 (a) (3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act requires that an employee who works more than 40 hours in a workweek receive compensation for employment in excess of that number of hours "at a rate not less than one and one-half times the *regular rate* at which he is employed."

The term "regular rate" as used in the Fair Labor Standards Act is a term which is used in contradistinction to overtime rate of pay. Moreover, in view of the fact that extra compensation for overtime work over 40 *hours* per week is based on the "regular rate," it is necessary to translate an employee's regular compensation into its equivalent *hourly* rate. The regular hourly rate of pay is, therefore, the total amount of straight time compensation which an employee earns or is paid for an hour of work.

The regular hourly rate of pay is arrived at, in various cases, as follows:

1. Where there is an hourly rate of pay it is such rate or;

2. Where earnings are based on piece work it is the average hourly amount earned during a workweek.

3. Where there is a fixed weekly wage or salary for a fixed number of hours worked per week, it is that sum which, multiplied by the fixed number of hours, will produce such weekly wage or salary.

4. Where there is a fixed weekly wage or salary but the workweek is irregular and fluctuates as to hours, it is that sum which will produce the weekly wage or salary when multiplied by the hours actually worked in any workweek.

Where it can be conclusively demonstrated that a particular payment is a gift or gratuity, it need not be included in computations of the regular rate of pay. In this respect, it should be noted that, if the employee has a right by contract, express or implied, to a payment, it cannot be considered to be a gift. On numerous occasions the Wage and Hour Division has been asked for an opinion as to whether "bonus" payments which are not in the nature of gifts or gratuities should be included in computations of an employee's regular rate of pay. In such instances the term "bonus" is used generally to describe various methods of deferred payment for work done. The statement which follows represents the position of the Wage and Hour Division on the inclusion or exclusion of such "bonus" payments from computations of regular rate of pay.

It should be pointed out that this interpretation is not binding upon the courts but indicates the construction of the Act which will guide the Wage and Hour Division in the performance of administrative duties unless directed otherwise by the authoritative ruling of the courts.

There are two general categories in which bonus plans fall:

A. In bonus plans of the first category, the payment and the amount of the bonus are solely in the discretion of the employer. The sum, if any, is determined by him. The employee has no contract right, express or implied, to any amount. This type of bonus is illustrated by the employer who pays his employees a share of the profits of his business or a lump sum at Christmas time without having previously promised, agreed or arranged to pay such bonus. In such case, the employer determines that a

*(**Continued on Page 54**)*

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Textile Institute Parley Explores Research Fields

The first of a series of conferences to explore the most promising fields for textile research was held recently at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, under the auspices of the U. S. Institute for Textile Research. A group of research men from the industry conferred with the steering committee of the Institute. Similar meetings will be held in the future, with other groups from the industry.

Two main problems were discussed: (1) The broad program of the Institute and methods by which it could be made most effective; (2) specific problems which the research men present thought should be the subjects of actual investigation.

Out of this and subsequent conferences, there will be developed the long range research plan, to be followed by the U. S. Institute for Textile Research, in its new working arrangement with the Textile Foundation. This plan will be presented at the annual meeting of the Institute in November.

Representing the U. S. Institute at the conference were Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith, of A. M. Tenney Associates, treasurer; Dr. W. D. Appel, of the National Bureau of Standards, chairman of the Research Council; Douglas G. Woolf, editor of *Textile World*, a member of the steering committee of the Institute, and Edward T. Pickard, executive secretary.

Research men from the industry included: A. G. Ashcroft, Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co.; Dr. F. Bonnet, American Viscose Corp.; Perrin Collier, Callaway Mills; Duncan Ferguson, Shelton Looms; Ephraim Freedman, R. H. Macy & Co.; M. A. Goldman, Fibre Products Laboratory; Dr. C. J. Huber, U. S. Testing Co.; William O. Jelleme, Pacific Mills; J. E. Phragmen, United Merchants Corp.; Dr. D. H. Powers, Rohm & Haas Co.; W. B. Sellers, Burlington Mills Laboratory; Herbert Schwarz, Wellington Sears Co.; Dr. H. W. Stiegler, American Cyanamid Co.; Werner Von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Co.; Dr. A. C. Walker, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Roy Kienle, Calco Chemical Co.

16 Bidders Offer Nearly 50 Million Yards Of Twill

Philadelphia.—A total of close to 50 million linear yards of cotton twill was offered by 16 bidders here at the Army bid opening under Invitation No. 64, calling for 35 million square yards of this cloth, for complete delivery in 300 days, F.O.B. the mills.

This is a straight Army procurement and the cloth will not enter into any lend-lease arrangements for use in other countries. Part of it will be placed in stock at the Philadelphia Quarter Depot. The rest will be converted into garments in 1942.

The cloth is to conform to Q.M.C. tentative Specification No. 33, types I, II, III and IV, and bidders were permitted to offer yardage in one or more of these types.

Types I, II and III require the use of combed cotton yarn; type IV is carded yarn cloth.

Maximum weight of type I is 8.2 ounces; that of the other three types is 7.8 to 8.6 ounces. Other essentials are as follows:

Type I, two-ply combed yarn in both warp and filling; of 116x56 thread count; to break 180x130.

Type II, two-ply combed yarn in warp and single combed yarn in filling; of 116x56 thread count; to break 180x110.

Type III, two-ply combed yarn in warp and single combed yarn in filling; 90x54 thread count; to break 140x90.

Type IV, single or two-ply carded yarn in warp and filling; or 116x56 thread count; to break 155x105.

Cotton Crop of 10,710,000 Bales Is Government Forecast

Washington, D. C.—A United States cotton crop of 10,710,000 bales was forecast September 8th by the Crop Reporting Board, Department of Agriculture, based on conditions as of September 1st. This compares with the Fairchild Publications forecast of 10,747,000 bales on September 4th.

In connection with the forecast, the board issued the following statement:

"This forecast is a decrease of 107,000 bales from that of August 1st, and compares with 12,566,000 bales in 1940, 11,817,000 bales in 1939, and 13,246,000 bales, the 10-year (1930-1939) average.

"The indicated yield per acre for the United States of 226.8 pounds compares with 252.5 pounds in 1939, and 205.4 pounds, the 10-year average. It is estimated that 3.8 per cent of the acreage in cotton on July 1st has been or will be abandoned, leaving 22,633,000 acres remaining for harvest. In 1940, the abandonment was 4.1 per cent. In computing abandonment, consideration was given to the acreage removed in order to comply with AAA allotments.

"Since August 1st, prospective cotton production has been reduced in the central part of the cotton belt, but this decline is nearly offset by increases in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Virginia, and North Carolina. These changes are largely due to weather conditions during August. Weather was less favorable than average in the States from Georgia to Arkansas and Louisiana, and boll weevils have caused serious injury to the crop throughout this area.

"In Oklahoma and Texas, favorable moisture conditions have stimulated plant growth, and weevil damage is not generally serious this season. In these two States, however, the crop is still about two weeks latre than usual.

"In Virginia and North Carolina, hot weather held weevils in check and permitted the plants to set more bolls than were expected a month ago. In California the crop is later than usual and has been retarded to some extent by relatively cooler weather than usual. In Missouri the extremely high yields in prospect a month ago were reduced to some extent by unusually hot, dry weather during early August."

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Give New Workers the Proper Perspective

By T. R. Brockleman

DURING the past two years there have been a tremendous number of new workers initiated into the textile industry. The training of these workers has imposed a serious problem on the management, and there has been no unified system of teaching, no standard method of instruction—each mill has wrestled with the problem according to the circumstances, the workers available, the money allotted to the training of learners, etc.

The writer would like to advance just one thought into this hodgepodge of ideas as to the proper method of training new help, an idea that he feels will pay dividends in any system. It is not a theory entirely, but is based on experience.

Tell the new worker "WHY." Don't stop with just the instruction as to how to run a particular job, but explain to the inexperienced worker how his job ties in with the other jobs in the mill toward the final goal of a good product, whether it be yarn or cloth.

I think that there are literally millions of dollars wasted in the textile industry because the workers do not realize the consequences of the mistakes they might make. Their vision is too limited, they do not realize the multiplication of small errors in one process when it gets to the later processes. They do not appreciate the importance of their jobs, as related to the finished product.

Beginning in the opener room, I dare say that there are practically no opener room operators that appreciate the importance of proper mix of bales of cotton. They have been told that they should take so much off of each bale and lay it on the mixing apron, keeping the hopper full. This is well and good, but if they get in a jam most of them will start flinging cotton on the apron, regardless of the bale from which it comes. They get in trouble if the hopper gets low, so they intend to keep it full, regardless of mix.

At the cards, if the operator does not realize the consequences, he is likely to pay little attention if he lets a lap run out at the back, or gets a doubling, or the laps split. So long as he gets a sliver through the front of the card he is apt to consider his work done well. The same thing applies to the drawing hand when one of his ends break back and the spoon is out of order and does not stop the machine; to the roving frame hand when he takes one less wrap on the presser finger to prevent a break back after an end down; to the spinner when she fails to backwind a bobbin that has run for some time on a singling or a doubling. Most of the time it is not the direct fault of the operator, but rather is the fault of the training they have had. Whoever in the mill that was responsible for their training failed to impress upon them the importance of their work.

I have seen and worked with card room operators, in a weaving mill, who have never been inside the spinning room, the spooler room, the warper room, the twister room, the weave room, or any other department of the mill except the department in which they were employed. To them the cotton mill means only the production of sliver, to be passed on to the spinning room. They do not realize that any mistake on their part is magnified and intensified in the other departments. It isn't their fault, because the management has not gone to the trouble to explain to them their part in the manufacture of the finished product. They simply do not grasp the fact that they are important, that they can, with their small mistakes that they try to cover up, jam up the whole works.

If the management of the South's textile mills could impress the operatives with the comparative importance of each operation, I think all the mills would be better off. I think too much importance has been placed on the weaving. There is an old saying that "profits are made in the weave room," but the more progressive mills have disproved this. Profits are made all through the mill, and each department must carry its own weight. If the preparatory processes are neglected there isn't a thing the weave room can do about it. No weaver can make good cloth out of poor yarns, and in the final analysis I suspect that really profits are made in the card room. Given good roving, any spinner should be able to make good yarn, and any weaver that is furnished good yarn should be able to make good cloth.

Getting back to the subject, the workers in each department should be shown what the effects of bad work in their department does to the finished product. They should be shown bad cloth that has resulted from mistakes they have made. Just telling them is not enough.

One system of getting the story over to the workers with a minimum of personal attention to each worker is to place a large board in each department, with samples of cloth or yarn tacked to it, illustrating the results of various mistakes. For example, a board to go up in the card room of a weaving mill might show samples of cloth containing singlings and doublings, and greasy yarn streaks, since these troubles are usually the ones that come from the card room. There should be an explanatory note under each sample of cloth, pointing out where the mistake occurred, and emphasizing the seriousness of the apparently small card room errors when they reach the final processes. If a roving frame hand realized that a short doubling might throw an entire cut of cloth into seconds he or she would likely be more careful about preventing them.

The same type of board might be put up in the spinning room, spooler room, twister room, slasher room, etc., playing up the mistakes that might be made in each department, and pointing out the importance of each individual worker in making a good product.

(*Continued on Page 52*)

Securing Longer Picker Wear

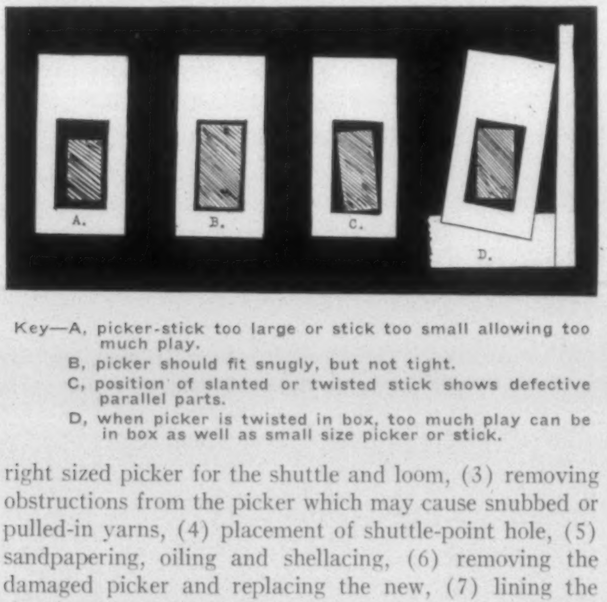
By H. E. Wenrich

Maintenance and supplies has became an important subject to every textile person connected with the successful operation of his job and employer's success. From time to time, the author of this article will discuss various items along this line in order to lower waste and increase the life of supplies hard to secure during our National crisis.

Longer picker wear offers many suggestions to increase the wear of important parts connected with successful operation of looms. We invite comments.

WHEN loom pickers become broken or damaged, changing of the same is a matter of more than merely putting into work a new replacement. Careful attention to pickers prior to their ultimate use on the looms is a requisite of good loom fixing. Under modern weaving conditions, high speed looms must have heavy pickers to withstand hard wear. But if pickers are improperly or carelessly attended to, their length of life—regardless of how stoutly built—will be shortened considerably. In many instances, the newer-type pickers will wear quicker than the older type, due to the heavier shuttles and extra stress required in conjunction with the larger and longer bobbins used in processing of yarn into the woven cloth.

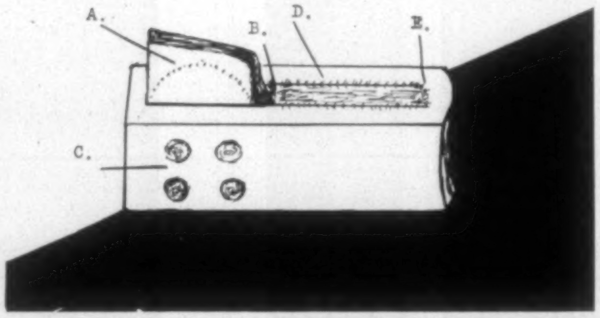
Of particular importance relating to picker life are: (1) Treatment of new pickers in storage, (2) selecting the right sized picker for the shuttle and loom, (3) removing obstructions from the picker which may cause snubbed or pulled-in yarns, (4) placement of shuttle-point hole, (5) sandpapering, oiling and shellacing, (6) removing the damaged picker and replacing the new, (7) lining the shuttle up in relation to the picker, (8) causes of smashes due to broken or faulty pickers, (9) causes of broken pickers, (10) reasons for splinters weaving into cloth, (11) reasons for flying shuttles and faulty changes, (12) defective cloth due to carelessness and misadjustments, etc.



Key—A, picker-stick too large or stick too small allowing too much play.
B, picker should fit snugly, but not tight.
C, position of slanted or twisted stick shows defective parallel parts.
D, when picker is twisted in box, too much play can be in box as well as small size picker or stick.

(1) Storage of New Pickers

On receiving a new lot of pickers, there are several precautions necessary to prevent damage to the lot prior to their consumption in the weave room. The lot should be carefully inspected as to quality and quantity. Any picker showing inferior workmanship should be discarded and returned. Pickers are next stored in a suitable place free from varying humidity conditions. Adverse results in wear and performance will be quickly noticed should the material be allowed to absorb excessive moisture. Quite often, supply manufacturers are held to blame for faulty material due to careless handling at the mill end. For instance, if a leather picker swells up or attains a "balloon-like" appearance shortly after its installation on the loom, excessive moisture content may be found to have been the cause.



Key—A, trim knob off along dotted lines.
B, round sharp edge behind knob in the front end of picker-stick hole.
C, smooth rivet ends.
D, grind sharp edges around picker-stick hole.
E, round edge to the rear of picker-stick hole.

Another perceptive defect due to improper storage is the opening of leather laps (more noticeable on rawhide pickers). Excessive moisture will open the strongest binding should pickers be kept in storage for long periods of time before use. This leads to the logical conclusion that a large amount of pickers should never be kept on hand at any one time. Supplies can be controlled so no more than a 60 or 90-day supply is in storage at the mill. And make certain old stock moves out of storage before the new stock. This will assure a fresh stock on hand, eliminating loss due to drying out of the usual processing oils and damage caused by fungi and bacteria.

In the case of rawhide pickers, soaking in special con-

"Double Feature!"

Are you profiting from the

"Double Feature"

TUFFERIZED

U. S. PAT. NO. 2,174,175

CARD CLOTHING

The combination does it! The cushioned foundation that holds the specially tempered Tuffer wires so firmly yet flexibly in place. Notice the accurate square crown and alignment of the wires. Only the right foundation can hold this accuracy and give you high quality, trouble-free carding.

Inspect your card clothing now! Is it worn? Need replacement? Call in your Howard Bros. representative. He will appreciate your business and show it by quick, careful service.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
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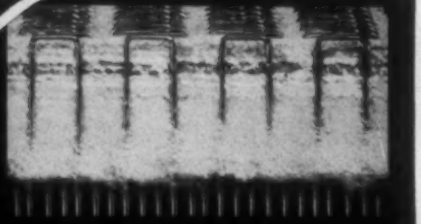


"TUFFERIZING" PROCESS

An exclusive Howard Bros. patented-precision-process, makes every wire staple seat squarely, flat, and firmly into the famous, TUFFER foundation. All wires are even in length, spaced uniformly and perfectly parallel at all times. Each staple cut clean, sharp, smooth and free from wire burrs. Uniformity impossible to get any other way.

TUFFER (PATENTED) FOUNDATION

is made of carefully selected and specially constructed cloths for our own particular use. Tested to be several times necessary strength, TUFFER foundation is "cushioned" just right to make the wire shock-proof to the constant hammering of the various stocks carded.

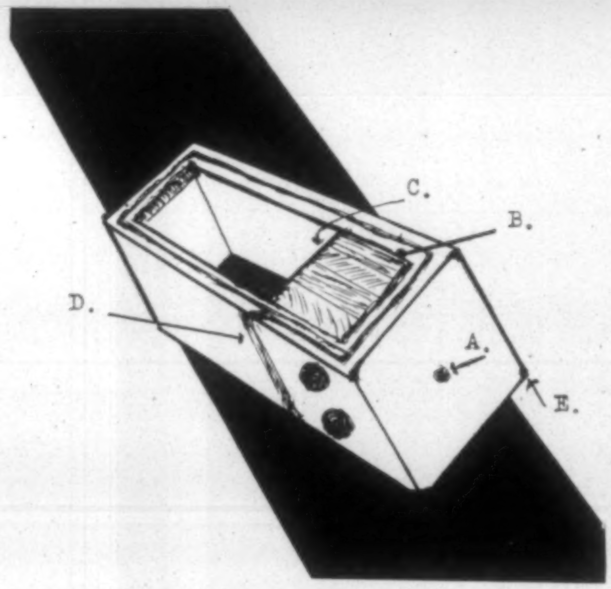
1866
OUR 75th YEAR
1941

PRODUCTS: *Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants • Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.*

ditioning oils for a period of a few weeks, increase the life and serviceability of the pickers. Such oil can be purchased from usual supply houses.

(2) Size of Pickers

There are so many types of shuttles, loom models and shuttle box styles, that a definite size picker to meet the exact requirements cannot be stated herein. There are numerous manufacturers making dozens of patterns which may fit each individual desire of what a perfect loom picker should be. Here is one important fact: after a certain type picker has been selected for a certain model loom equipped with a certain style box to handle a definite size and style of shuttle, and should be giving satisfactory results, it is not advisable to make a change-over to a different type picker unless a running test has been made previous to such change-over. The most practical picker for the job can only be determined after a long test run. Should it be a single face, double face, undersize, regular size, or oversize?



Key—A, drill pilot hole ½-inch deep.
B, cut off knob on some types.
C, round all edge as shown here on loop picker.
D, trim and smooth leather laps before oiling and shellac.
E, round front corners on face.

Perhaps reminiscence of a few years back may not be out of place here in order to illustrate the above point. The writer recalls when many of the older looms were renovated into the large-shuttle loom at the height of the flat-quill craze, new problems had to be solved to prevent damaged cloth due to unknown factors entering into the change-over. One of these factors entailed the complete change-over of the plain-side shuttle box, box-side shuttle box and parts thereto. Larger sized pickers were therefore necessary. This center of shuttle balance required a higher point and brought the line further away from the reed, requiring a wider picker. And here is one important factor that was overlooked; in building up one side of the plain-side picker to increase the width, the force of the shuttle struck off-center to the outer side of the pick stick, which in time, caused the picker to become twisted, resulting in erratic flight of the shuttle across the race plate. This faulty arrangement caused bruised and chafed warp yarns, broken picks and numerous other defects. There remained but one remedy for this trouble; placing new shuttles into the loom with points out of balance so they would strike front center of the pick stick.

On modern, high-speed looms recently built by loom builders and equipped with large, oversize pickers, proper box arrangement takes care of former errors. And by following a few suggestions outlined herein, pickers should give satisfactory service unless changes are made other than loom builders' specifications demand. Then, of course, trouble must be expected and will be encountered.

The width of the picker should be such that no "sloppy" play is allowed within the allotted space inside the box; between the inside measurement of the pick stick hole; so pickers will not have sufficient freedom to allow slipping between box fronts and top rails, and so the shuttle will strike in or near center of the face.

The height of the picker should allow freedom of movement to prevent burning or blistering; to allow quick return of the pick stick after completion of the pick, and still prevent contact with any part connected with filling change or motion.

Picker length depends upon single- or double-face type as well as shuttle-box pattern. However, the picker should not extend out too far from the back of the box after the shuttle is seated, nor project from the front of the box after picking the shuttle. The double-face pickers are slightly longer.

The question as to the economical advantages of single- or double-face can only be answered after considering the factors entering into the wear and life of each. On drop box looms, the double-face rawhide or composition pickers are undoubtedly superior. The ratio of 2 to 1 wear does not exist, however, as often a double-face picker will become worthless long before its maximum use has been secured from the first placement, due to a side break, faulty box movement, or other cause. Even on a single-box using the rawhide or composition picker, the double-face will cost less in the long run. On single-box using leather or rubber pickers, the various types and makes can be tested and worthiness arrived at. Should these later type pickers wear out quickly on the sides; leather laps breaking through one or more laps, the double-face type will prove a costly item as the primary feature of the the second face will have proven useless. In such instances, single-face pickers will cost less and wear longer. However, should pickers wear greatest at the point of shuttle impact, then the double-face with reversible heads will fit the need better.

One well-known leather picker of the double-face type has rivets seated vertical, contacting the bottom shuttle-box plate. Among the undesirable features of this picker can be cited the following: as the shuttle is picked out, the rivets eventually cut into the bottom plate or the under part of the top box rail, ruining these parts within a short period of wear. When this type of picker is placed into use, make certain ends wear next the bottom plate.

(3) Dressing Pickers

Rawhide and composition pickers for the spindle-type box require little dressing. When placing new pickers

(*Continued on Page 46*)

Cutler
SAK TAPE

DECREASES POWER CONSUMPTION

The United States Government has asked the textile industry to conserve power during the present national emergency. CUTLER TAPE is the ORIGINAL POWER-SAVING SPINNING TAPE. Inferior tapes with high-sounding names, produced in imitation of and subsequent to Cutler Tape, cannot equal in quality the patented Cutler product. In war emergency, as in peace, the best is none too good for our country's needs, and the best in spinning tape is CUTLER SAK.

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Willard Chevalier To Speak At N. C. Cotton Manufacturers' Convention

Charlotte, N. C.—Willard Chevalier, of New York, publisher of *Business Week,* was announced here as the principal speaker for the annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association to be held at Pinehurst on November 6th and 7th.

Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Association, said a big attendance is expected. There will be a golf tournament the first day, a business session the morning of November 7th and the annual banquet in the evening. Richard Thigpen, tax counselor of Charlotte, is to give the manufacturers information on tax problems. Other program plans are being arranged and will be announced later.

Textile School Trustees Named

Raleigh, N. C.—The State Board of Vocational Education has elected a board of trustees for the proposed Textile Institute which will be built in Gaston County, near the Mecklenburg County line:

The trustees are O. M. Mull, of Shelby; F. B. Bunch, of Statesville; C. A. Rudisill, of Cherryville; J. B. Vogler, of Charlotte; Charles A. Cannon, of Concord; Prof. Frank Jackson, of Davidson College, and Prof. T. E. Browne, Director of Vocational Education.

The personnel of the board of trustees is the same as that of a commission which studied the feasibility of establishing a Textile school, with the exception of Professor Jackson, who is serving in lieu of Lieut. Gov. R. J. Harris.

The trustees elected Mull as their chairman.

Schachner Leather & Belting Co. Expands

A steady increase in business during the last few years and a doubling of business in the last two years have made it necessary for the Schachner Leather & Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C., to provide enlarged quarters for its factory, Julius A. Schachner, president, announces.

Construction now is underway on a new building, 50 by 100 feet, at Mint and Palmer Streets. The new office-factory building will be ready for occupancy on November 1st, Mr. Schachner said.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of leather belting for power transmission in textile, flour and cotton seed oil mills. It uses leather tanned in North Carolina exclusively.

New Defense Course in Textiles

E. W. Ruggles, director of the defense courses conducted at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., under the supervision of the United States Office of Education, has announced that the third course in Fabric Testing and Inspection will open on October 1st and run for twelve weeks. All expenses except board, room rent and books are paid by the Federal Government.

Students who enroll in this course will be taught elementary textile design, fabric analysis, fabric calculations, the care and operation of fabric testing equipment, physical and chemical tests for the identification of textile fibers, as well as a study of yarn and fabric defects.

Mr. Ruggles says that this is an excellent opportunity for high school graduates who are now working in textile mills to lay the foundation for future advancement in textile mills, and possibly to qualify for government service in the Quartermaster Corps as fabric inspectors.

Texas Cotton Group To Work On Cotton Research Laboratory

Waco, Tex.—The annual meeting of the State-wide cotton committee of Texas was held recently at Hillsboro. Among those who addressed this group were Lamar Fleming, Jr., of Anderson-Clayton, and H. H. Williamson, director of the extension service of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College of Houston; and A. M. Goldstein, treasurer of the Goldstein-Migel Co.

Burris C. Jackson, of Hillsboro, general chairman of the committee, presided.

An advisory committee was appointed at this meeting to co-operate with the committee designated in the bill passed by the Texas Legislature, making an appropriation of $250,000 for a cotton research laboratory. The committee includes Dr. T. O. Walton, president of A. & M. College; Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, and Cliff B. Jones, president of Texas Technological College.

Eleanor Downes Joins American Viscose

Eleanor Downes, formerly connected with B. F. Dewees, Philadelphia, has been appointed local publicity representative for American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa. Following a brief training period in New York, she will inaugurate a special educational and promotional program in behalf of Crown Tested rayon fabrics for retail stores in the Marcus Hook territory.

Ginnings To September 1st Placed At 504,125 Bales

The Bureau of the Census reported September 8th that 504,125 running bales of cotton had been ginned from the 1941-42 crop through September, compared with 605,764 ginned in the comparable period of 1940. The total includes 1,969 bales ginned before August 1st, compared with 32,187 and 137,254 bales, respectively, included in the figures for 1940 and 1939.

Included, also, are 16 round bales, counted as half bales, in the 1941 figure, compared with 141 in 1940 and 16,880 in 1939; 499 bales of American-Egyptian, against 259 and 130; and 78 of Sea Island, against 68 and 143.

The State totals were given by the Bureau as follows:

State—	1941	1940	1939
United States	504,125	605,764	1,401,691
Alabama	88,828	37,191	20,894
Arizona	10,701	6,255	3,136
Arkansas	25,380	62	40,510
California	210	379	378
Florida	7,128	5,101	1,918
Georgia	124,947	94,586	125,079
Louisiana	27,066	4,120	150,809
Mississippi	78,817	3,038	115,362
Missouri	7,540	*	*
Oklahoma	108	151	13,528
South Carolina	13,565	15,754	62,221
Texas	117,862	438,527	865,031
All others	1,978	600	2,825

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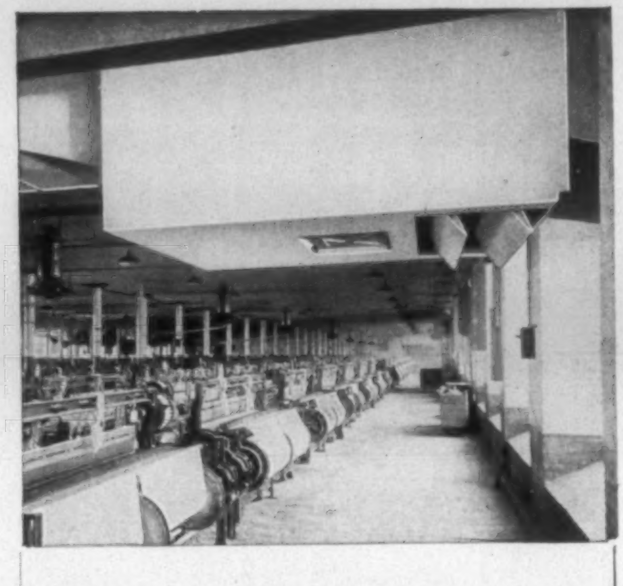

Behind the Airchanger
. . . AN IDEA

In developing the modern Airchanger idea for you, we started to answer the questions you textile men have been asking. Why up and down humidity? Why spotty conditions?

The Parks Automatic Airchanger measures incoming air. Admits only just so much. Just as much as constant humidity will permit—and NO MORE.

In hot weather it gives you all the evaporative cooling the humidifiers can develop. Keeps them running. Lets in as much air as possible.

On the contrary, the cooler the weather, the more the incoming air is restricted.

But all the time it is the humidity that stays put—and in all parts of the room.

It is that kind of automatic regulation that makes it an Airchanger. And only the Parks Automatic Airchanger has regulation like that.

Parks-Cramer Company

Certified Climate

Fitchburg, Mass.   Boston, Mass.   Charlotte, N. C.

We've Been Through Two Wars!

Experience is a wise teacher. ★ Our 75 years of experience have taught us how best to serve our customers through periods of economic confusion. ★ Through the Spanish-American and the World War our strength was increased by consistent adherence to a policy of fair service to all customers. ★ Today we face the present and the future with firm confidence because our faith in that policy is unshaken. Our customers in turn have confidence in our ability to supply them with the highest quality, maximum economy textile starches . . . Potato and Wheat as well as Corn starches . . . backed by service which proves our sincere and constant effort to protect their interests.

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MEANS MORE SALES

IN merchandising the most important factor after the quality of the product itself is **the package** in which it is presented to the consumer.

Old Dominion designs and produces packages which are not only competitive in cost, and economical in design, but which have incorporated in their printed design and color-effect the utmost in consumer appeal.

OLD DOMINION maintains an art department and a creative staff for developing both individual and coordinated package designs. This service is yours without obligation.

Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Martinsville, Va.   Charlotte, N. C.   Kinston, N. C.
Winston-Salem, N. C.   Burlington, N. C.   Asheboro, N. C.

Mill News

BOWLING GREEN, S. C.—At the Bowling Green Spinning Co., eight additional cards are being installed. This company manufactures combed yarns, 10s to 30s.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—At the Arkwright mills, installation work is going forward on a new boiler, and the addition of 24 cards.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.—Meacham & Co. has a contract for the overhauling of the entire plant of Algodon Mfg. Co., of this city.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Ruby Cotton Mills have recently installed additional machinery in their picker room. They now have a new Lummus Gyrator, serving the three one-process pickers.

CAMDEN, S. C.—At the Wateree plant of The Kendall Co. here, a painting program is about completed. Included in the program was the painting of 105 homes, as well as other buildings, including the mill interior.

ELKIN, N. C.—Work is going forward on a new warehouse being constructed by the Chatham Mfg. Co., of Elkin. The new building is going up near the scouring and carbonizing plant.

ROYSTON, GA.—Land has been purchased by Mill No. 3, Jefferson Mills, Royston, Ga., for the immediate construction of 20 new houses for employees. Others will be built at a later date.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.—A complete Alemite system of lubrication is at present being put in both weave rooms of Pacolet Mfg. Co. here. One new Parks elevator has been put in for the handling of all freight. The old engine room has been converted into a supply room.

ANNISTON, ALA.—The Marilyn Mills plant, one of this city's newest enterprises, is beginning operations. French Campbell, Jr., is manager of this new industry, which will use Alabama cotton almost exclusively in its production of yarn for the knitting and weaving trade.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—DeShazo Lumber Co. announced the completion of an addition to the plant of Fontaine Converting Works, on Smith's River, near here, at a cost of over $10,000. Work on the brick and concrete structure was started some five weeks ago. The addition will be used for shipping and storage purposes.

MCCOMB, MISS.—The buildings and property of the McComb Cotton Mill, owned formerly by the Crescent Corp. of Mississippi, a subsidiary of the Crescent Corp. of Mass., have been sold to R. D. Sanders, of Jackson.

Mayor X. A. Kramer, who is also chairman of the McComb Chamber of Commerce's industrial committee, announced the transaction with Jacob Ziskind, representative of the Crescent Corp.

Approximately 600 persons are expected to be employed in the mill, according to reliable information, just as soon as more machinery can be installed.

COMMERCE, GA.—Work is progressing satisfactorily on the three-story brick and concrete addition being constructed by the Harmony Grove Mills. This new addition will house the opening room on the first floor. The second floor is the cloth room, and the third the picker room. Forty-six fluorescent lights are being installed to give ample light. One 60-inch and one 40-inch Curtis & Marble shearing machines, one stitcher and one brusher are being installed, also one new rolling machine. The present cloth room will be used for a cloth storage room. Additional carding and spinning will be added at a later date.

ABERDEEN, N. C.—Botany Worsted Mills, of Passaic, N. J., have closed with Aberdeen Betterment, Inc., for the purchase of 79.79 acres of land lying on the east side of the highway between Aberdeen and Southern Pines, and there is said to be no question but that Botany will establish a plant on this site.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Samarkand Rugs, Inc., Rock Hill's newest industry, are reported to have agreed to take a ten-year lease on the property of the former Helen Yarn Mills, following reconditioning, for the operation of a spinning mill to furnish yarn for the manufacture of rugs at the company's main plant.

The Helen mill property includes two and a half acres of land, a one-story brick building, a cotton warehouse, a heating plant and two side-tracks.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—The Jewell Cotton Mills, Inc., of this place, operating 12,480 spindles on the production of combed yarn, have been purchased by Gastonia interests, Robert Goldberg and associates. Mr. Goldberg is president of the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp.

The mill is in operation, and it is understood that operations will continue under the present set-up for at least some time.

"You Can Count on WAK Counters"
They are Rugged, Accurate, Dependable
Write—Phone—Wire
WAK INCORPORATED
CHARLOTTE, N. C

Personal News

Albert Dunson has been elected a vice-president of the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Harmon Strait has become general overseer of weaving at the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

C. E. Toney is now assistant superintendent, Plant No. 1, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

A. A. Oliver is now superintendent of the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

O. M. Rumfelt is now overseer of spinning at the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

W. R. Earl is now overseer of night carding, Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Nathan Dearman, of Stonewall, Miss., is now superintendent of No. 3 Plant, Jefferson Mills, Royston, Ga.

Randolph Gilbert, formerly of Stonewall, Miss., is now day overseer of carding, Plant No. 3, Jefferson Mills, Royston, Ga.

Reid Alley, formerly of Firestone Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is now master mechanic at the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

F. M. Inman, formerly of Clover Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

R. E. Mead has been promoted from overseer of the cloth room to night superintendent, Plant No. 1, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

Louis D. de Loach, formerly manager of the Mayfair Mills, Arcadia, S. C., is now assistant to Col. Chas. R. Baxter, agent of the Southern Mills of the Kendall Co.

Alfred Brownlee, vice-president of Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is acting as head of the company until a successor is found for R. R. Spilman, who resigned.

O. P. Gasaway has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the cloth room, Plant No. 1, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

W. Lee Jordan has been named overseer of the cloth room at the Flint River Cotton Mills, Albany, Ga., succeeding J. N. Vickers, resigned.

S. F. Davis has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of third shift weaving, Plant No. 1, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

Charlie Beal, of Dover Mills, Cherryville, N. C., is now overseer of winding and twisting, Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Sid P. Cooper, president of the Henderson Cotton Mills and Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., is recovering nicely from a severe illness.

Walter Morton has been named secretary-treasurer of the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., succeeding Richard Hutchinson, retired.

Roscoe Skinner has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving, Plant No. 3, Jefferson Mills, Royston, Ga.

George H. Lanier, of the West Point Mfg. Co., has been named by Governor Dixon, of Alabama, to the State Board of Public Welfare, his term to run until 1947.

Roscoe Sheridan has been promoted from section man to overseer of spinning, Mill No. 3, Jefferson Mills, Royston, Ga.

E. P. Cofield, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., recently underwent a goiter operation at the Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte, N. C., but is recovering rapidly.

E. D. Newton has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Springs Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C., to become superintendent of the Rock Hill, S. C., plant of the Highland Park Mfg. Co.

J. G. Shedd has resigned as overseer of spinning at the American Thread Co., Dalton, Ga., to accept a position with the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Ga.

Arthur Burnet, Jr., has resigned as superintendent at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to accept a position as manager of the Excelsior Mills, new woolen mill at Union, S. C.

Cleveland Adams has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Cowikee Mills, Inc., Eufaula, Ala., to become a cotton technologist at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

J. W. Cox, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co., is now superintendent of the Aliceville plant of the Alabama Mills, Aliceville, Ala.

R. W. Arrington, president of Union Bleachery, has been elected vice-chairman of the Greenville, S. C., Hous-

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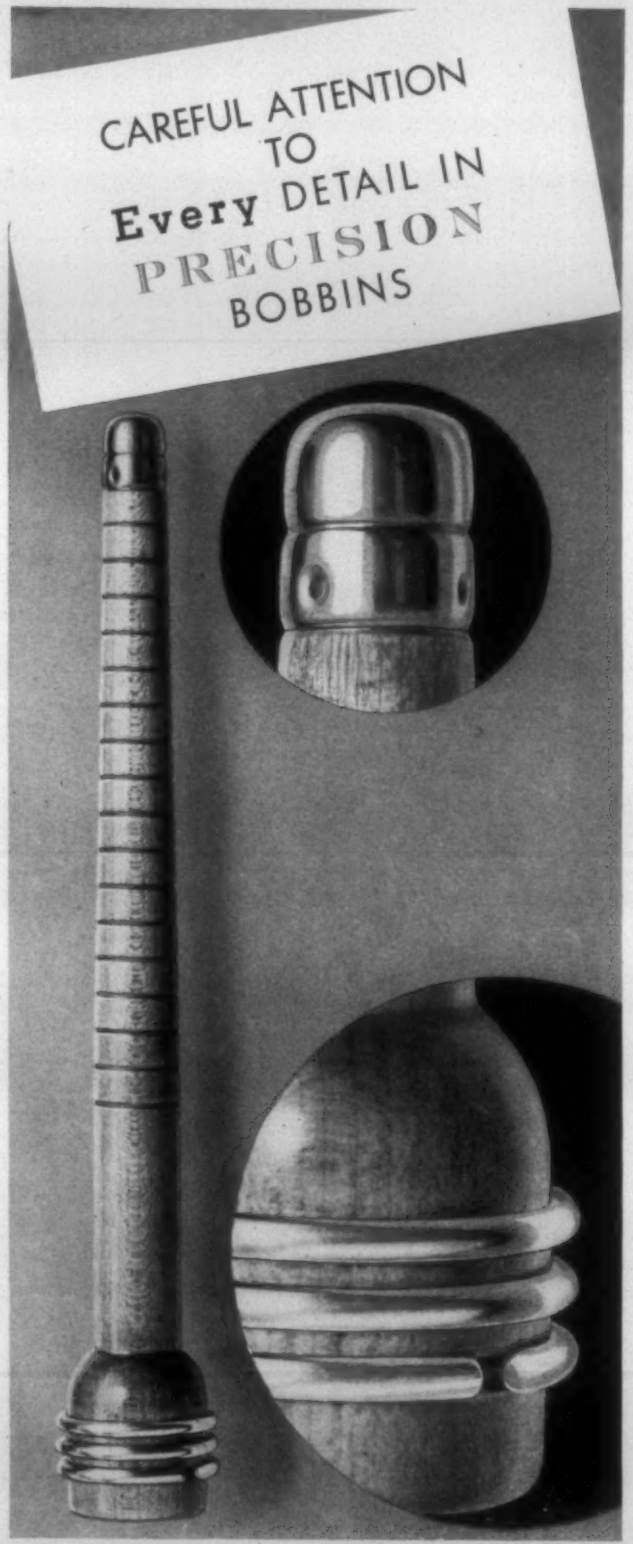

NEW ENGLAND
BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

George M. Hambleton, Gen. Mgr.
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ing Authority, created to handle details of an $800,000 slum clearance project in the city.

J. D. Cassada has been named production manager of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C. He was formerly superintendent of the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

George W. Ray has been transferred from Plant No. 5 of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C., to the position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

J. H. Canady has been transferred and promoted to the superintendency of the Central and Catherine Plants of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala. He was formerly at the Pell City, Ala., branch of the company.

G. M. Matlack, the newly-appointed director of the Lanett (Ala.) division of the Department of Community Recreation of the West Point Mfg. Co., has taken over his new duties.

H. M. Rogers, formerly engineer at the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., is now employed in a similar capacity with the Excelsior Mills, new woolen plant under construction at Union, S. C.

Gaston County Division of Southern Textile Association Meets Friday Evening

The Fall Meeting of the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Boy Scout Building on the corner of Third Avenue and South Street, Gastonia, N. C., Friday night, September 19th, at 7:30. The subjects for discussion are:

"What the New Textile School Offers to Mill Employees," by Theodore P. Morris, a member of the committee for establishing the school.

There will also be discussion on priorities as they relate to the textile industry.

This meeting should prove of interest to every superintendent, overseer, second hand, section man, mechanic or any other person who has the ambition to improve themselves in the textile industry.

The program committee is as follows: H. Gilmer Winget, chairman; S. M. Cauble, vice-chairman; George Grice, Wade Stowe and E. M. Quinn.

Walter M. Drohan Joins Cutler Organization

Lieut. Commander Roger W. Cutler, U. S. N. R., announces that Walter M. Drohan has taken up his duties as Northern representative of the Cutler products—Everwear temple rolls and Cutler spinning tape.

Mr. Drohan brings to his new position an experience of several years as contact man and a very thorough knowledge of the Cutler products.

Southern Combed Yarn Men Meet Sept. 23rd At Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C.—The annual meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association will be held at the Red Fez Club, near Charlotte, at noon on Tuesday, September 23rd, according to announcement by Mrs. Mildred Barnwell, of Gastonia, executive secretary.

The principal speaker will be Brig.-Gen. C. L. Corbin, of Washington, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, and in charge of textile procurement. The annual address will be made by Maj. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., Charlotte, who will preside. The association will also elect officers and take up various business matters.

Charlotte Chapter of Phi Psi Elects Officers

At the recent meeting of the Charlotte, N. C., Alumni Chapter of Phi Psi, national honorary textile fraternity, C. W. Sampson, Southern representative for Emery Industries, was elected president. B. Ellis Royal, associate editor of Textile Bulletin, was elected secretary.

Plans for an outing in October were discussed, as well as the possibility of the Charlotte chapter sponsoring the Annual Convention of the national organization, to be held in the spring.

Blanket Priority Rating for Textile Maintenance

A preference rating covering materials for the production of parts for maintenance and repair of textile machinery and equipment has been issued by the priorities division, Office of Production Management, Francis E. Field, manager of the Charlotte, N. C., office of the division of contract distribution, announced September 16th.

The order, effective September 13th, assigns preference rating A-10 to the industry and is applicable to any producer or supplier furnished with a signed copy of the order.

Coming Textile Events

SEPTEMBER 19

Gaston County Division, Southern Textile Association, Fall Meeting, Boy Scout Headquarters, Gastonia, N. C., 7:30 P. M.

SEPTEMBER 19-20

Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Annual Convention, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

SEPTEMBER 23

Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, Annual Meeting, Red Fez Club, near Charlotte, N. C., 12 Noon.

OCTOBER 4

Piedmont Division, Southern Textile Association, Fall Meeting, Charlotte, N. C., 10:00 A. M.

OCTOBER 6-10

Thirtieth National Safety Congress and Exposition, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Textile Section Tuesday afternoon, October 7th.

OCTOBER 23-24-25

Carolina Yarn Association, Annual Outing, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

OCTOBER 25

Northern N. C.-Virginia Division, Southern Textile Association, Greensboro, N. C.

OCTOBER 30-31

Cotton-Textile Institute, Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 1

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, National Convention, Pinehurst, N. C.

NOVEMBER 6-7

North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Annual Convention, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

NOVEMBER 15

South Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, Textile School, Clemson, S. C.

Mr. Field said the order allowing production of repair and maintenance parts for textile machinery and equipment should go a long way toward alleviating expected difficulties in the textile industry and repair shops in this area arising from the shortage of materials.

Under the order, Mr. Field explained, shops whose application for inclusion has been approved, can automatically apply for an A-10 rating for their supplies going into textile repairs. This, he said, should allow the machine shops to operate much as they have in the past and should also assure the textile industry of an adequate supply of many of their necessary repair parts.

Persons desiring to participate under the order were instructed to file an application on proper form for inclusion with the Textile Branch, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C. Further information of a preliminarl nature can be obtained from the Charlotte Division of Contract Distribution office, Mr. Field said.

Staple Fiber Price Unchanged in Four Years

September 15th marked the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the present price on bright viscose rayon staple fiber, according to an announcement by American Viscose Corp.

Despite war conditions and the attendant rise in many commodity prices, the price of 25 cents a pound has remained steady since September 15, 1937. It is further pointed out that the only price changes on special types of rayon staple fiber, during the four-year period, have been downward.

During the same period, American production of rayon staple fiber has grown from 20 million pounds in 1937 to 81 million pounds in 1940. Nineteen hundred and forty-one production, it is estimated, will exceed 100 million pounds. This increase is largely attributable to new plant facilities installed by American Viscose Corp. in Nitro, W. Va., and Front Royal, Va.

Du Pont Awarded New Crease-Resistant Patent

A patent covering a process increasing the crush resistance of a fabric has been granted to Rollin F. Conaway and assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. It is patent No. 2,254,001, and nine claims are allowed.

The patent describes a "process of improving the crease-resistant properties of textile material which comprises impregnating a cellulose textile material with an aqueous solution of a lower alkyl ether of a methylolurea, and baking the same.

OBITUARY

JAMES M. GAMBLE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Funeral services were held recently for James M. Gamble, 45, purchasing agent for the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., who had been connected with the concern for 26 years, and who died at his home here.

A native of Chattanooga, Mr. Gamble spent his entire life here. He served a term as term as president of the local chapter of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in 1939. In 1940, he was elected to the board of directors of the chapter, and at the national organization's convention in Chicago last spring, he was elected a regional vice-president.

THE SEAL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1857

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GO and keep going!

All signs can say "GO" when you use U S products. They are built to stand up without interruption in tough production schedules.

U S is the *only* concern making a *complete line* of products for the spinning and weaving of all fibers.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
ALABAMA AGENT: Young & Vann Supply Co.
Birmingham, Ala.

W. C. McMann Joins E. F. Houghton

W. C. McCann, who recently resigned as superintendent of the bleaching and finishing department of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., after several years of service with the company, has accepted a position with E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia. He will spend a few months in the company's Philadelphia laboratory and will later make Danville his headquarters, traveling out from there.

OBITUARY

O. C. COPELAND

Marion, N. C.—Funeral services were held here for O. C. Copeland, 61, superintendent of the carding department of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., who died after a long illness.

He leaves three sons and two daughters.

RALPH D. MARTIN

Trion, Ga.—Funeral services were held recently for Ralph D. Martin, 60, formerly of Lafayette, Ga., who died suddenly at his home at Trion.

Mr. Martin had been cotton buyer for the Trion Mfg. Co. for many years, and was a member of the Trion City Council. He leaves his widow, five daughters, one son, his mother and one sister.

J. CLINTON SQUIER

Conestee, S. C.—J. Clinton Squier, 59, secretary of Conestee Mills, died recently at a Greenville hospital after a two weeks' illness.

Mr. Squier was born and reared at Columbia, a son of the late William and Mary Grace Kennedy Squier, both members of prominent South Carolina families.

He located in Greenville in 1914 but for the past 22 years had lived at Conestee.

SAMUEL C. LAMPORT

New York.—Samuel C. Lamport, 61, wealthy cotton merchant and chairman of the tolerance committee of the Textile Export Association, died suddenly at his home September 13th.

Lamport was rated as one of the largest exporters of cotton goods in the United States and was credited with developing important outlets for American textiles in such highly competitive markets as the Balkans, Turkey and India.

He had been active recently as an adviser to the Office of Price Administration on textile matters and in urging adoption of a plan he had devised for disposal of the nation's huge cotton surplus. The Lamport plan called for weaving the cotton into goods to be subsidized in the export market as an advertisement of democracy and for building new demand.

At various times since 1927 he had been a United States delegate to economic conferences abroad.

Born in Marienpol, Poland, Lamport was brought to the United States as an infant. His father established a rag business, which Lamport later built into the textile firm he controlled at his death, the Lamport Co., Inc., of which he was president.

JOHN C. MASON

Belmont, N. C.—John C. Mason, 63, long a prominent figure in textile circles in the South, and locally regarded as an authority in textile manufacturing, died recently in a Charlotte hospital after a critical illness since August 30th.

Mr. Mason was born in Gaston County March 2, 1878. On September 17, 1902, he married Miss Elizabeth McNeely Witherspoon. He was the son of Col. and Mrs. Lawson Anderson Mason, members of a pioneer family of this section of the county. He spent most of his life in this immediate section, engaged in the textile industry. Since January 1, 1928, he had been connected with the Imperial Yarn Mills, Inc., of Belmont. Prior to coming to Belmont he had been connected with various textile manufacturing institutions in a number of counties of the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

Surviving are his widow, four children, Charles E. Mason, of Macon, Ga.; John C. Mason, Jr., of Gastonia; William A. Mason and Elizabeth Mason, of Belmont; and four grandchildren, John C. Mason III, Mary Elizabeth Mason, Edna Carson Mason, and Carolyn Mason. One brother and two sisters also survive, Oscar F. Mason, of Gastonia; Mrs. E. L. Sandifer and Miss Mary Mason, of Lowell.

JAMES A. LONG, SR.

Roxboro, N. C.—James A. Long, Sr., 56, president of Roxboro Cotton Mills and of the People's Bank, this city, died September 3rd at his home here following a heart attack.

Son of the late James Anderson Long, a pioneer Person industrialist who founded Roxboro Cotton Mills and was besides a successful merchant and banker, Mr. Long, who received his college education at Trinity College, now Duke University, entered fully into the business interest established by his father.

Like his father, he was also an active leader in civic and church affairs. He was a member and for many years chairman of the board of stewards of Edgar Long Memorial Methodist Church.

After finishing at Trinity College, Mr. Long returned to Roxboro and began his successful career, first as an assistant to and then as a leader in the business established by his father. In 1916 he became president of Roxboro Cotton Mills and in 1924 of the Peoples Bank, likewise established by his father.

He was a charter member and past president of Roxboro Rotary Club; was a member of the Roxboro Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce; was chairman of the Roxboro district school board, in which he was actively interested until the time of his death, and was a member of the board of trustees of Duke University.

He was at one time president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was a director of the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, Durham, and in 1925 was a member of the State Senate, of which his father was many times a member.

NO BEDTIME STORY, THIS!

Here's another good fabric MADE BETTER

...thanks to CROWN TENASCO, the new extra-strong rayon yarn*

In 1938, Princeton Knitting Mills introduced a lightweight napped rayon fabric called "Fluffnit." It was a success from the start for gowns, pajamas, bed jackets and polo shirts.

Princeton's fabric experts might have stopped right there, satisfied. But these men make it their business not only to create fabrics, but to improve them constantly. That's why when they heard about Crown Tenasco, the new high-strength rayon yarn, they were vitally interested. They experimented. They tested. They found that this new yarn offered important advantages.

They found, for example, that a strong Tenasco back would stand more severe napping operations, making possible a fuller, more luxurious nap. They found that the stronger back would hold the fabric in shape better, withstanding the effects of frequent laundering. These improvements, they knew, would mean an extra margin of safety—even fewer returns to the retailer.

Today, that strong Tenasco back is a feature of "Fluffnit," and it assures that the fabric will be even more popular and more serviceable than ever before.

This is typical of what progressive textile men are doing with Crown Tenasco. They are employing this yarn's added strength in many ingenious ways—to make good fabrics even better—or to achieve fabric effects heretofore impossible. Investigate Crown Tenasco. Its extra strength may be just what you need to make a new fabric idea come true. Write today for data.

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350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RAYON YARN

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Plants at: Marcus Hook, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Lewistown, Pa.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Nitro, W. Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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A Strain Upon Loyalty

We wish to be loyal to our Government, even loyal to Franklin D. Roosevelt, in this crisis, but there are times when our loyalty is strained almost to the breaking point.

We hear radio orators urge us to aid our Government by buying defense bonds and thereby furnish funds, badly needed, for armament and munitions, and then we turn to our newspaper and note that half a million dollars has been appropriated for a Federal housing project in South Carolina.

We read statements of the immense expense incident to the army training camps, but are willing to bear that burden until we hear that CCC camps are advertising for men, below draft age, to take the places of those who have been called into the army, and we know that such men would have no difficulty in obtaining employment at home.

We read about the shortage in chlorine and note the statement that it is the hardest-to-get chemical in America, and we know that it is so, because those who supply our paper report that it is difficult to get enough chlorine to keep their mills going.

Then a friend who had visited an army camp reports that he saw a soldier sloshing a bucket of pure chlorine over a barracks floor. When asked why he did not use a soap powder or at least dilute the chlorine, the soldier replied, "Hell, we have several warehouses filled with this stuff and we might as well use it up."

We see a great shipbuilding plant, where wages and working conditions were satisfactory, idle for three weeks and finally taken over by the Government because the company refused to violate the basic principles of individual liberty and discharge workers solely because they had discontinued payments to the racketeers who collected union dues.

We see Congressman Dies submit proof of communist connections of Leon Henderson and five of his associates, but learn that the entire group is to remain upon the Government payroll and be allowed to control commodity prices in this country and lay a foundation for communism of the future.

We wish to be loyal and are going to keep on trying to be loyal, but it is becoming more and more difficult.

Facts About Combed Yarns

The Southern Combed Yarn Association, with headquarters at Gastonia, N. C., offers the following explanation of the inability of Southern mills to supply all the yarns desired for full fashioned lisle hosiery.

"Many Southern combed yarn mills were originally built to manufacture very fine counts, and two decades or more ago it was estimated that approximately 900,000 spindles were capable of spinning 90's and above. Over the years, due to style changes and consequent lack of demand and a resulting price situation, these spindles were gradually changed over to lower numbers with the result that in 1937 only 97,611 spindles were producing 90's and over. After the Reciprocal Trade Treaty with the United Kingdom (1938) this number was reduced even more, and today we find that in the South only 79,386 spindles are producing combed sales yarn in the super-fine bracket: 86's and up. It is from this small group of producers, representing less than 6% of the members of this Association, and only one-third of 1% of the entire textile industry, that any fine cotton yarns for hosiery must be drawn.

"Figured out in pounds of production it means that Southern combed yarn mills at this time, running at completely full capacity, are producing slightly less than 50,000 pounds a week on all superfine counts. Out of this production 57% is already going to knitters and mercerizers, and it is presumed that 90% of that is earmarked for the hosiery trade.

"The remaining 43% of our superfine production is going to the insulating trade for wire covering (an urgent defense need); to the rubber covering trade (lastex and corset cloth); to the fine lace manufacturers; to the label weavers; to the ladies' glove trade.

"Mills producing the medium-fine counts are carrying their own heavy burden. They are supplying yarns for National Defense: for mosquito netting, for seaming and looping thread, and for other purposes equally as important.

"The 27,000 pounds weekly production of superfine combed yarns available for hosiery needs is just a drop in the bucket. In terms of hose 27,000 pounds a week—if it were all 120's—would mean only 24,000 dozen pairs per week or 1,248,000 dozen pairs a year."

Taft's Omissions

We listened recently to a radio address by Senator Robt. Taft, one of the leading isolationists.

He charged that all matters relating to defense should be passed upon by Congress and that to do otherwise would be to deny freedom to the people. He spoke feelingly of the economic losses the United States would suffer if it entered the war and asserted that they would make necessary some sort of dictatorship or state socialism.

We listened in vain for Senator Taft to state what form of Government we would have if we allowed Germany to conquer England and we then stood alone against Hitler.

Senator Taft appeared to us to be speaking with his eye upon the votes to be cast in the next national elections and to be placing political expediency before patriotism.

In a recent address in Oklahoma Charles Lindberg said:

> It is not inconceivable that, before this war is over, England herself may turn against us as she has turned against France and Finland.

This was a deliberate effort to create distrust of England and undermine our support for them.

England has not turned against France but has refused to approve the renegade Vichy regime.

Prime Minister Churchill expressed his country's attitude toward France when he declared in his recent address, "Lift up your heads, gallant Frenchmen. Not all the infamies of Darlan or Laval shall stand between you and the restoration of your birthright."

Nor has England turned against Finland. That hapless little nation, caught in a web of tragic circumstance, now finds itself subject to German orders. But to argue that the English are unjust to Finland because they are supporting Russia against Hitler is pettigoggery of which the meanest shyster should be ashamed.

Lindberg once flew the Atlantic and we would like to see him given a plane and told to fly as far as Germany but he should not go alone.

We would like to see loaded into the plane, before the take-off, Senator Taft, Senator Wheeler, Senator Champ Clark, Congressman Hamilton Fish and others who are trying to undermine American defense and aid to England. When the plane reached Berlin, they could, as a group, bow down before Hitler and kiss the hem of his garment or possibly the seat of his pants and be happy.

They, so-called isolationists, go about this country, saying that America should allow Hitler to overthrow England and that we could trust him never to do anything against us.

Nobody wishes war but dealing with a man who has violated every pledge he has ever made, we had rather fight with England and even with Russia, than to allow them to go down and then have to fight alone.

Social Security Not New

Over 1,000 years ago, the Incas of Peru enjoyed social security.

Every family was given a house, no person lacked food or clothing, none was poor, none was rich, unemployment was unknown and gold and silver were plentiful, yet money was unknown.

Despite all this the Empire of the Incas perished!—From "Believe It or Not," by Robt. L. Ripley.

$21 Per Month

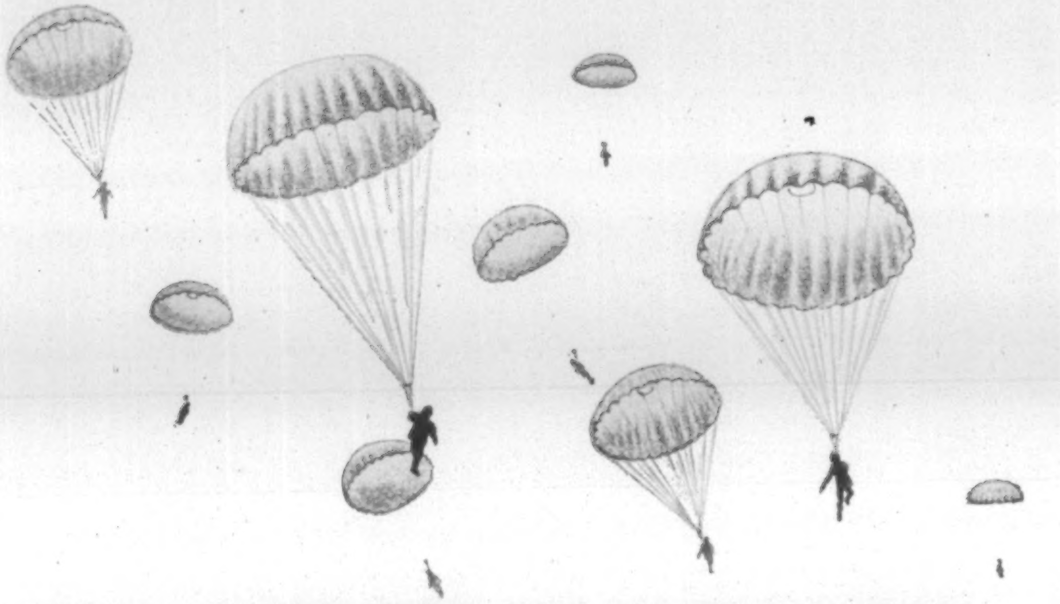
An effort is being made to create the impression that men in the army get only $21 per month and are therefore poorly paid.

Soldiers get $21 per month plus all of their clothes, food, lodging, medical care and recreational facilities.

Furthermore, the $21 per month is only for a limited period when it is advanced to $30, and under the recent service extension bill many are to get $40 per month.

To say that soldiers only get $21 per month is a gross misrepresentation. They get $21 in money but the money value of the other things they receive should be added.

There are many in the army who seldom had $21 per month left after paying for room and board, clothing and doctors bills.



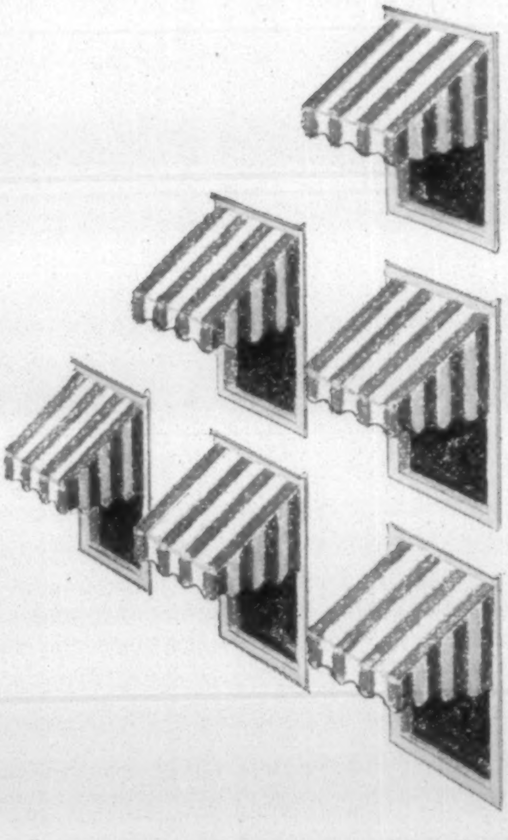
FROM AWNINGS TO PARACHUTES...

★ In the present emergency, no manufacturer knows when he will be called on to serve his country. Overnight, an awning maker may be requested to switch all his facilities to turning out parachutes in large volume. A radio manufacturer may be asked to produce field telephones. Even those whose responsibilites will never directly involve defense must learn quickly to work with new methods, new processes, new chemicals to replace those not readily available.

To manufacturers faced with these and other problems which involve chemicals or the application of chemicals, Du Pont offers the assistance of its Technical Service staff.

With our background of experience and research, we may be able to suggest possibilities you have not yet considered. Naturally, there are situations where little or nothing can be done at present. When in our opinion such a condition exists, we will frankly tell you so.

And when this period of unusual stress is past, the skill and competence acquired during 139 years of Du Pont chemical research will still be available to assist you in readjusting your program to normal requirements.



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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

DYEING AND FINISHING

Properties of Chemicals That Make Them Valuable for Textile Processing

By D. P. Quinn

Part II PHOSPHATES

PHOSPHATES are among the latest staple chemicals to be introduced for the various wet processing operations of textiles.

One can examine various standard references pertaining to bleaching, finishing and dyeing of textiles, but it is only within the last few years that there has been any special mention made of phosphates other than sodium phosphate (disodium phosphate). This product was mentioned by Knecht, Rawson, and Loewenthal,[1] Whittaker,[2] and other authorities who list its use as that of an assistant for cotton, sulfur and silk colors, and also as that of a fixing agent for aluminum mordanting of cotton. These authorities mention that due to its high cost, the use of it was limited except on higher priced colors and fabrics. There was no mention made of any other phosphate compounds by these authorities in textile manuals published as late as 1926.

Cottrell, an American inventor, discovered and patented a process for the precipitation of gases by electrical discharges in an enclosed chamber. This patent required very cheap electrical power to utilize advantageously and during the early nineteen twenties the Cottrell process was applied to the precipitation of phosphoric acid from gaseous fumes coming off of electrically heated furnaces containing low grade phosphate ores not commercially usable for fertilizer and the manufacture of phosphoric acid by the blast furnace process.

This experimental method of obtaining concentrated and purified phosphoric was an immediate success. The phosphoric acid so recovered by this new process was free of iron and metallic impurities as compared to the older blast furnace method which retained practically all of the metallic impurities found in the phosphates ores. The old blast furnace phosphoric acid required expensive purification processes to remove these metallic impurities and therefore were high on all products made from it.

By 1930, through research and reduced manufacturing costs, tri-sodium-phosphate was beginning to be used extensively as a detergent, kier boiling compound, and boil-off agent for silks and rayons.

Due to the great interest created by the widespread adoption of tri-sodium-phosphate in all industries, and the greatly increased production of phosphoric acid because of the adoption of the Cottrell electrical precipitation process by all leading manufacturers, planned research was carried out for the manufacture of new phosphate products.

The chief products produced that possessed real value for textile processing were:

Sodium Hexa Meta Phosphate (Calgon)[3]
Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate
Tetra Potassium Pyro Phosphate

The chief phosphates of interest in the wet processing of textiles are:

		Apprx. % of P_2O_5 in Compound	
Name Commercially Known By:	Formula	Crystalline	Anhydrous
Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate	$Na_4P_2O_7$		50%
Tri Sodium Phosphate	$Na_3PO_4 12H_2O$	19%	40%
Sodium Hexa Meta Phosphate	$(Na\ PO_3)_6$		68%
Tetra Potassium Pyro Phosphate	$K_4P_2O_7$		47%
Disodium Phosphate	$Na_2HPO_4, 12H_2O$	20%	41.5%

The pH values of these products prepared in distilled water (cold) show approximately as follows:

Di Sodium Phosphate	7.5	9
Tri Sodium Phosphate	10.0	11-12
Tetra Sodium Phosphate	9-9.5	10-10.5
Sodium Hexa Meta Phosphate	7.5	8.5-9

On tests using the regular plant water where the pH ranges from 7.5 to 8.5, there will be only a slight increase in the values as listed.

Tri sodium phosphate was useful due to its scouring and emulsifying action on oily, dirty substances found on textile fibers, but its use was limited due to its high alkaline content which required very careful control when it was used in the presence of silk, acetate rayon and wool.

The useful component in basic phosphate is the phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5) portion and the phosphate makers realized that a product containing a higher percentage of P_2O_5 was necessary to keep the pH value lower, so a product could be widely used on all textile fibers.

This led to the production of tetra sodium pyro phosphate which possesses many valuable chemical and physical properties. These are:

(1) Solubility in cold and hot solutions.

(2) Stability in cold and hot solutions.

(3) Water softening properties.

(4) Action on magnesium calcium, iron and other metallic impurities.

(5) Stabilizing action on emulsions.

(6) Practical applications.

- a. Acetate-rayon piece goods processing and its actions on fibers.
- b. Acetate-rayon piece goods dyeing.
- c. Hosiery processing.
- d. Wool scouring.
- e. Kier boiling.
- f. Soaping and finishing of naphthol and vat colors.
- g. Improved rinsibility.

Solubility

The anhydrous tetra sodium pyro phosphate crystals require boiling up to obtain solution. It is not readily soluble as soda ash (sodium carbonate) or caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), which will dissolve in fairly concentrated solutions by entering into cold water. Practically all phosphate compounds require boiling up prior to entering into a processing bath. Solubility in cold water is approximately 5 grams per 100 c.c. water, but this increases in boiling water up to 100 grams per 100 c.c. water. Use any type of container for dissolving tetra sodium pyro phosphate except aluminum.

Stability of Solution

A product of this nature is seldom used in a self-solution, but is usually combined with other agents such as soaps, sulfonated alcoholates and oils. In regular plant processing operations where it may be used, it shows very good stability over processing periods varying from a few to one hundred hours of actual operation at temperature varying from 160° F. to 206-12° F. (actual recorded temperatures on plant operations). All operations requiring over five to ten hours actual operating time at high temperatures require a 10 to 50% replacement of tetra sodium pyro phosphate every ten to twenty actual operating hours. The replacement amount varies according to the type of goods being processed and can be regulated satisfactorily by testing of pH values of solution, inspection of goods in process, and other points such as detergent factor. The stability factor is much higher on tetra sodium pyro phosphate than tri sodium phosphate, sulfonated alcoholates and other mild alkalies.

Water Softening Properties

A "water supply" containing four to twelve grains of hardness per gallon should be treated first with a phosphate such as sodium meta hexa phosphate which possesses about double the water softening properties of tetra sodium pyro phosphate in a cold water supply, but not in a hot processing bath. To soften water of this range of hardness requires approximately two to two and a half ounces of sodium hexa meta phosphate per gram of hardness for each hundred gallons of raw water treated. A water treating method of this type would be too expensive for regular use, but it can be reduced materially on plant operations run at high temperatures by replacing one-half of sodium hexa meta phosphate with tetra sodium pyro phosphate, as its stability is better in high temperature processing operations and it can be used to feed into a bath satisfactorily to keep the water softened as required.

Action On Magnesium, Calcium, Iron and Metallic Impurities

Phosphate such as mono and disodium phosphate are slightly acid and possess the property of solubilizing and preventing calcium (lime) compounds from precipitation in raw water. These acid phosphates do not exert strong solubilizing action on magnesium as the alkaline tri sodium phosphate.

Tetra sodium pyro phosphate possesses good solubilizing action on lime and magnesium at high boiling temperatures, thus preventing the formation of curds and break-down of soap in a processing bath.

Iron, alum and many other metallic impurities are solubilized by tetra sodium pyro phosphate and can be kept free from precipitating and depositing on the goods in process by proper adjustment of bath over long processing periods. The exact amount of tetra sodium pyro phosphate necessary to solubilize these troublesome impurities depends entirely upon the processing factors, temperature and goods under process.

Stabilizing Action On Emulsions

Tetra sodium pyro phosphate possesses excellent emulsifying action when used in the manufacture of pine oil jelly, finishing and sizing compounds. It has been found preferable to use some organic emulsifying agent such as triethanolamine[4] for initial emulsifying action, then adding tetra sodium pyro phosphate for its combined setabilizing and emulsifying properties on emulsions.

This high emulsifying action of tetra sodium pyro phosphate is readily illustrated in the scouring of cotton goods, the oily materials on the surface of fibers and the natural waxes and pectins within fibers are emulsified and held as pectates and solubilized soaps that can be rinsed free of the goods.

Practical Application of Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate

(A) Acetate-viscose rayon piece goods preparation preparatory to dyeing or bleaching operation.

Boil-off—Creper Bath—2,000 gallons basis (using zeolite treated water with pH of 7.5 to 8.5)

80-100 pounds—Gardinol LS Paste, or Nacconol NR Powder, or Igepon T Gel.

90-120 pounds—Olive Oil Soap (80-85% Soap).

15-25 pounds—Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate.

This initial preparation bath starts the solubilization of the sizing compound on crepe goods and properly controlled gives the desired crepeing effect on the goods in process. This bath will hold stable on light to medium weight goods for the processing of 300 to 450 pieces before it is necessary to replenish the bath with various agents used; on heavyweight fabrics it is usually best to replenish bath after 150 to 250 pieces have been processed. For the best results it is advisable to maintain a pH of 9.5 to 10.0 in the bath. When the pH drops below 9.5 the crepeing is not uniform and when the pH passes 10.0 there is danger of saponification of acetate rayon at these high temperatures as well as too rapid a crepeing action on goods.

Washer (Scouring Bath)—Maintain pH of 10 to 10.5.

Scouring temperatures in various compartments vary from 200-180-160-140° F. To obtain satisfactory scouring action and good rinsibility, this formula has been found of value in plant practice:

(2,000 gallons:

90-120 pounds Gardinol, Nacconol, or Igepon.

50-70 pounds Olive Oil Soap.

25-35 pounds Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate.

This bath will give a full sudsy condition without excessive slipperiness and tangling of pieces usually caused by excess soap in bath. If there is a tendency to become too slippery and pieces tangle, then reduce soap and add defoaming agents such as pine oil. After the first 300 pieces have been scoured, it is best to replenish the bath with 10 pounds tetra sodium pyro phosphate and 25% of the other materials used. One thousand to fifteen hundred pieces is about the limt of satisfactory scouring action and it has been found the best policy to drain off at that period and make up a fresh bath.

(B) Acetate-viscose rayon crepes.

Spun rayon dress goods, etc.

Dye bath on boxes.

0.05 to 0.15 grams per liter Tetra sodium pyro phosphate (varies with the weight of goods).

0.1 to 0.15 grams per liter Igepon T Gel, or Nacconol NR, or Gardinol LS.

0.05 to 0.15 c.c. per liter Penetrant (acid and alkalie resistant type, such as Decerosol, Santomerse, Tedgitol No. 7).

This starting bath will hold three to six hours, giving good full suds without too much building up of goods at the back-board. If water supply tests 7.5 to 8.0 pH and is zeolite water softened, use the lower amount of tetra sodium pyro phosphate recommended, otherwise it is best to increase to higher percentage to maintain fully softened water and full suds for dyeing. This bath properly prepared will give a pH of 9.5 to 10.0 in addition to keeping the rayon fibers properly swollen so as to insure level dyeing and good penetration of the dyestuffs. This swelling action is very important in the proper dyeing of the acetate rayon fibers and on some goods the tetra sodium pyro phosphate to a maximum point to secure this levelling action.

Acetate ad Viscose Rayon Flat Goods

Jiggs:

0.10 to 0.25 grams per liter Tetra sodium pyro phosphate (varies according to weight and pigmentation of fibers).

0.15 to 0.25 grams per liter Igepon, Nacçonol, Gardinol.

0.10 to 0.20 grams per liter Penetrant.

The pH of this bath starts out around 11, but quickly drops due to the lower action of sizing removed from goods when goods have been given at least two ends of scouring before dyeing starts, the pH holds around 9.5 to 10 for eight to twelve ends usually, and it is seldom necessary to replenish the bath on this type of jig bath.

REFERENCES

(1) A Manual of Dyeing—Knecht, Rawson and Loewenthal, page 203—1910 Edition.

(2) Dyeing with Coal Tar Dyestuffs, Whittaker—1926 Edition.

(3) Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(4) Triethanolamine—Emulsifying Agent—Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.

(*To be continued*)

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The WONDER Product

MEON "T" for conditioning cotton yarns is more than a penetrant or wetting agent. MEON "T" is hygroscopic, and by virtue of its property of breaking down surface tension, insures rapid absorption. MEON "T" permanently sets the twist and removes the kinks. Any amount of water can be imparted and retained by the use of MEON "T". Therein lies a *tangible value* for the manufacturer. . . .

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Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for FIBRE CONDITIONING
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Charlotte Headquarters, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. and Calco

A few weeks ago, a new building in Charlotte, N. C., was occupied jointly by the Calco Chemical Division, and the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. This new air-conditioned structure, especially designed for the needs of these two chemical organizations, houses the offices, laboratories and warehouses. In all, the building provides 8,600 square feet of space. An interesting feature of the air-conditioning system is the separation of the laboratory system from that of the office. This prevents circulation of laboratory odors to the other portions of the building.

The address of these new quarters is 3333 Wilkinson Boulevard. American Cyanamid & Chemical before this move had been located for a number of years at 822 West Morehead Street, also in Charlotte. Calco's former Charlotte address was 1112 South Boulevard.

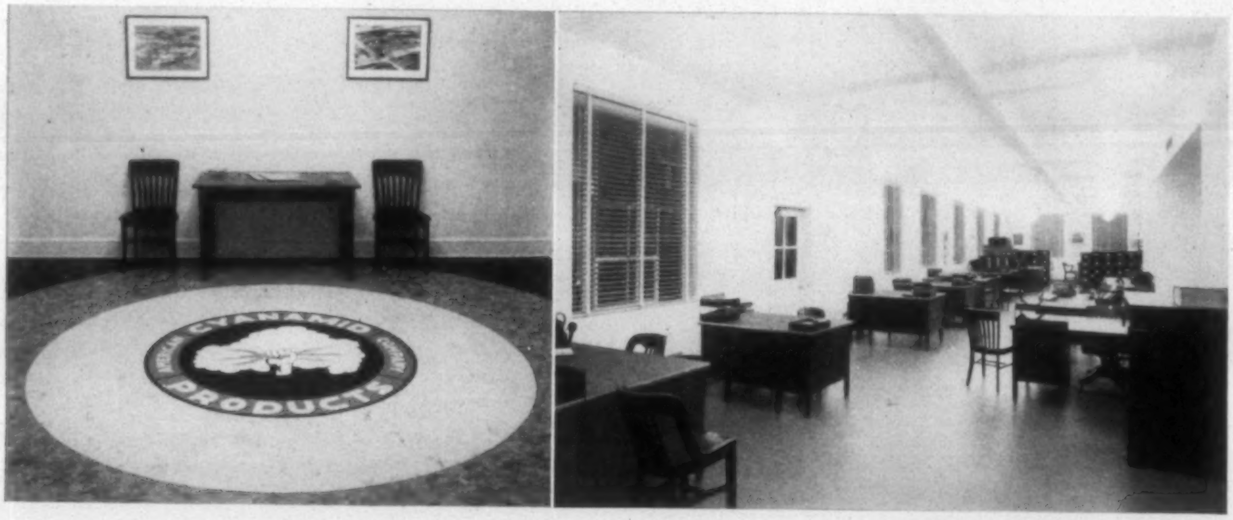
The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. centers its entire Southern district sales activities in this new office. This company manufactures chemicals for the South's paper industry, the Southern textile industries and a number of other important businesses located in the South.

This new office building, located adjacent to the American & Chemical Corp.'s Charlotte plant, provides closer coordination between the activities of plant and office. The Charlotte plant is only one of seven Cyanamid Chemical plants located in six Southern States. In addition, the company mines bauxite in Georgia and Arkansas.

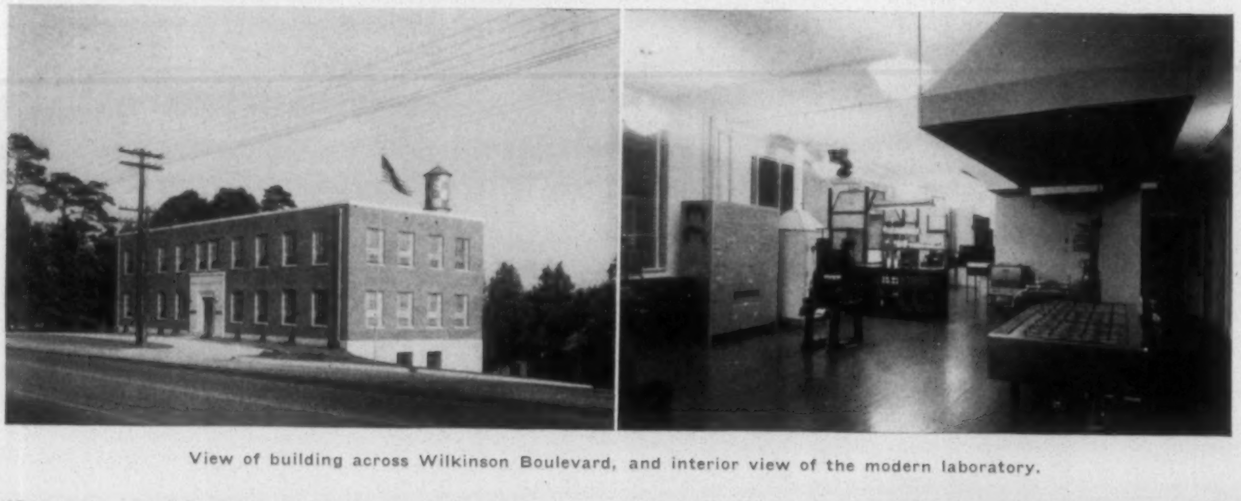
"The growing industrial health of the South," according to Hugh Puckett, Cyanamid's Southern sales manager, "is an important phase of the economic development of the entire country. Cyanamid, by locating plants and facilities near our Southern market, not only is able to provide faster service, but is co-operating in a long-term effort to build a better balanced industrial structure for Southern industry."

The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., being formed primarily by the merger of The Kalbfleisch Corp. and A. Klipstein & Co., is one of the oldest chemical companies in the South. A. Klipstein & Co. opened its office in Charlotte roughly a half century ago; and it was a quarter of a century ago that The Kalbfleisch Corp. established a plant in Chattanooga, Tenn. This latter firm is more than 150 years old. Among the Cyanamid chemicals used by Southern industry are sulfonated oils, softeners, penetrants, sizing compounds, wetting agents, and sulfate of alumina.

The laboratories, which Calco will now be using in this new building, are illuminated entirely by daylight fluorescent lighting. The equipment in these laboratories is



This trade mark, set in marble, is just inside the main entrance; view of airy and spacious main office



View of building across Wilkinson Boulevard, and interior view of the modern laboratory.

designed to provide the most efficient kind of service to the textile mills in the South. According to J. E. Moore, Calco's Southern sales manager, "cotton and rayon dyeing is an important phase of the Southern textile industry and the manufacture of dyestuffs and the servicing of the needs of dyers is vital to this activity. The equipment in these new laboratories duplicates the most modern type of dyeing machinery."

With the apparatus in these new laboratories, it is possible to dye yarn, piece goods or raw stock. Shade matching and the testing of formulations will be more quickly accomplished with this latest type apparatus. These laboratories are fully equipped to conduct all of the various fastness tests.

The blending equipment to be found in this new building is as modern and efficient as can be provided. Many special sizes of blenders have been provided so that orders for various quantities can be handled with exceptional speed.

Burlington Mills, August Sales Up 20.6%

Sales of Burlington Mills Corp. for August totaled $6,115,000 as compared with $5,069,000 in August, 1940, an increase of 20.6 per cent.

Sales for the eight months ended August 31, 1941, totaled $43,081,000 against $31,735,000 in the corresponding period of 1940, an increase of 35.7 per cent.

For the 12 months ended August 31, 1941, sales amounted to $62,032,000 compared with $47,049,000 for the same 1940 period, an increase of 31.8 per cent.

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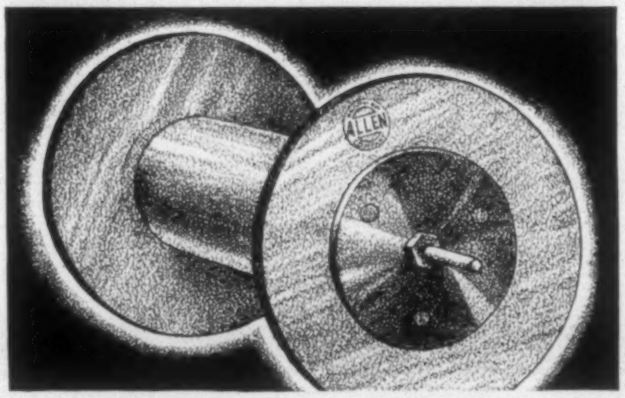

Equip present cotton warpers with Allen High Speed Cotton Warper Beams and increase production at least 50%. A comparison between the speed of your present beams and Allen Beams 1,000 y.p.m. speed will prove this fact conclusively. Then consider, that even at 1,000 y.p.m. you're sure of a perfect warp every time . . . that Allen Beam Barrels are practically indestructible under normal use . . . and that Allen Wooden Beam Heads won't chip or splinter and are unbreakable. We think you'll agree it's like getting half a warper absolutely free.

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Men like 'em. Women like 'em.
They all like them.
They are not bulky nor unwieldy
and do not twist in the hands.

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WANTED—Position as Cloth Room Overseer; fifteen years' experience on grey goods (sheetings and shade cloth). Can furnish references. Address "Box J-245," care Textile Bulletin.

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FIRST-CLASS Roller Coverer would like to make change. Now have charge of mill shop. Married. Sober. Good references. 18 years' experience. Write "Box Va-87," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Roller Coverer. 16 years' experience. Now in charge of mill shop. Worked calf skin 12 years in job shop. Write "Box KS-424," c/o Textile Bulletin.

YOUNG MAN, under 40, now employed, desires position as purchasing agent for progressive concern. Have had 12 years' experience purchasing for large Southern textile manufacturer and converter. Also experienced textile cost accounting. Excellent reasons for changing. Write "Purchasing Agent," c/o Textile Bulletin.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT or General Overseer of Weaving, now employed, desires change. Experienced Dobby Fancies, C. & K. Automatic and 4.D. Draper Looms; all types and blends of rayon. Address "Experienced," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT, now employed, desires change. Good references. Address "Superintendent," c/o Textile Bulletin.

Pacific Mills Has $1,044,950 Profit

For the six months ended June 28, 1941, Pacific Mills reports a net profit of $1,044,950, after Federal and State taxes and after a $1,000,000 contingency reserve profit. This was equal to $2.64 per share on the 396,123 shares of stock outstanding, and compares with a net loss in the first half of 1940 of $70,177.

At a recent special stockholders' meeting, Henry M. Bliss, president, reported that in the first five months of this year, after deducting $283,820 for Federal and State taxes and after a $750,000 contingency reserve, the net profit was $1,016,580, equal to $2.57 per share. Net profit before these deductions was $2,050,400. For the six months, the net before taxes and contingency reserve was $2,644,950, indicating the net profit for the month of June alone was $594,550.

Index to Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page

—A—

Abington Textile Machinery Co. 55
Acme Steel Corp. —
Adelphia Hotel 60
Allen Co. 43
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. 15
American Moistening Co. —
American Viscose Co. 35
Armstrong Cork Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. 20
Ashworth Bros. 69
Atlanta Biltmore 64
Atwood Machine Co., The 7
Auffmordt, C. A. 52

—B—

Bahnson Co., The —
Bailey & Co., Joshua L. 48
Bancroft Belting Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. 4
Barkley Machine Works —
Barnes Textile Associates 64
Bay State Textile Co. —
Best & Co., Edward H. 65
Borne, Scrymser Co. 41
Brooklyn Perfex Corp. 44
Brown Co., The David 43

—C—

Carolina Refractories Co. 65
Carolina Rubber Hose Co. 58
Carter Traveler Co. 47
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. 50
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. 51
Ciba Co., Inc. —
Clinton Co. 31
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D. 62
Corn Products Refining Co. 49
Cundiff, John O. —
Curran & Barry 48
Cutler Co., Roger W. 25

—D—

Dary Ring Traveler Co. 53
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. 45
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. 9
Dixon & Bro., R. L. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 48
Dodenhoff Co., W. D. 59
Draper Corporation 8
Dronsfield Bros. 69
Dunkle & Co., Paul A. 58
Dunning & Boschert Press Co. 57
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
  Fine Chemicals Dept. —
  R. & H. Dept. 38
  Dyestuff Division —

—E—

Eagle Roller Repair Works 49
Eaton & Brown 45
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —
Engineering Sales Co. 61

—F—

Fafnir Bearing Co. —
Foster Machine Co. —
Franklin Process Co. 19
Fulbright Laboratories, Inc. 63

—G—

Garland Mfg. Co. 62
Gastonia Belting & Supply Co. —
Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co. 65
General Coal Co. —
General Dyestuff Corp. 27
Greensboro Loom Reed Co. —
Greenville Belting Co. 45
Gulf Refining Co. —

—H—

Hart Products Co. 63
H & B American Machine Co. 6
Houghton & Co., E. F. 5
Houghton Wool Co. 31
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 23

—I—

Ideal Machine Co. —
Iselin-Jefferson Co. —

—J—

Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H. Back Cover
Jenkins Metal Co. —
Johnson Chemical Co. —

—K—

Keever Starch Co. 46
Keystone Belting Co. 64

Page

—L—

Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc. 56
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. 17
Loper, Ralph E. —
Luttrell Co., C. E. 45

—M—

Maguire, John P. —
Manhattan Rubber Co. —
Merrow Machine Co., The 61
Montgomery & Crawford 31
Moreland Sizing Co. —
Morton Chemical Co. —

—N—

National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
National Ring Traveler Co. 61
New Departure Mfg. Co. —
New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 31
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Norlander Machine Co. —
Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp. 56
North, Inc., Frank G. 60

—O—

Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. 30
Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. 57

—P—

Pabst Sales Co. —
Parks-Cramer Co. 30
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co. —
Pease & Co., J. N. —
Penick & Ford 54
Piedmont Color & Chemical Co. 62
Piedmont Processing Co. 57
Pioneer Atlanta Co. —
Price Spindle & Flyer Co. 56
Proctor & Schwartz 54
Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co. Front Cover

—R—

Ragan Ring Co. 52
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 53
Riggs & Lombard, Inc. —
Rohm & Haas Co. —
Rose & Co., E. F. —
Roy & Son Co., B. S. 52

—S—

Saco-Lowell Shops —
Seydel-Woolley & Co. —
Sherwin-Williams Co. —
Sinclair Refining Co. 10
Sirrine & Co., J. E. —
Slaughter Machinery Co. —
Solvay Sales Corp. —
Socony Vacuum Oil Co. —
Sonoco Products —
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. 63
Southern Standard Mill Supply Co. 45
Stanley Works, The —
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Stein, Hall & Co. 30
Sterling Ring Traveler Co. 50
Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P. 48
Stodghill & Co. —

—T—

Terrell Machine Co. 50 and 58
Texas Co., The —
Textile Appliance Co. —
Texwood Mfg. & Sales Co. —
Truitt Bros. —

—U—

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 33
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 2
Universal Winding Co. 3
Upchurch & Sons, C. L. 59

—V—

Valentine & Co., J. W. —
Vanderbilt Hotel —
Veeder-Root, Inc. —
Victor Ring Traveler Co. 43
Vogel Co., Joseph A. 69

—W—

WAK, Inc. 29
Walker Mfg. Co. 53
Warwick Chemical Co. —
Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. —
Wellington, Sears Co. 48
Whitin Machine Works —
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 51
Wolf & Co., Jacques —

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Overseer of Weaving, Slashing and Beaming. Must be an A No. 1 Weaver on colored work.

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WANTED

Textile graduates for second hands and overseers. Excellent opportunities for future promotion in Carding, Spinning, Weaving and Finishing.

Write "Graduates,"
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FOR SALE

Two Dobson-Bartlow pickers complete. Each picker has two porcupine 40" cylinder Buckley type beaters with 5½" extended apron on each hopper. Will sell with or without hopper.

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Nine 11 x 5½" Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 80 Spindles each. Installed in 1924. These Slubbers are in perfect condition; offering them at $5.00 per spindle, f.o.b. Mill Floor. 36 Deliveries of Whitin Drawing, installed in 1924, $35.00 per delivery. All in good condition and can be seen running.

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- 1 Whitin Intermediate, 84 spindles, 10x5.
- 2 H. & B. Intermediates, 84 spindles, 10x5.
- 20M 5"x5½" wood spools.
- 2 Whitin slubbers, 12x6, 2,500 bobbins.
- 2 Woonsocket slubbers, 12x6, 3,000 bobbins.
- 3 Saco-Lowell slubbers, 1912 model, 12x6, 5,000 bobbins.
- 1 1916 Saco-Lowell slubber, 12x6.
- 2 H. & B. slubbers, 12x6.
- 20,000 4x6 twister spools, metal bound.
- 1,500 new 12x36 roving cans, Silver King.
- Large lot of new E model Draper loom parts; also lot of new C. K. loom parts.
- 6 1908 H. & B. Speeders, 160 spindles, 7x3½.
- 1 1912 H. & B. Speeder, 160 spindles, 7x3½.
- 3 1913 H. & B. Speeders, 160 spindles, 7x3½.
- 150 C. K. friction let-off loom beams, 20" heads, equipped with barrels, 33" between heads but can furnish any other length barrels.
- 1 Butterworth dry can machine, 18 cans, 12 ft. long.
- 15 Jack frames, 6x3, also 50M bobbins.

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P. O. Box 344 Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED—In weave room, a position with a future, as overseer, or assistant overseer, or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand. I. C. S. course; 10 years' practical experience. Age 29. Now running 97% pro., 1% seconds. References furnished. Write "Box 565," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED by Cloth Room Overseer. Middle age; 15 years' experience as overseer on Box Work. Draper fancies, shade cloths, various other fabrics. Familiar with large jobs. Good reference. Now employed. Address "C. R.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

Securing Longer Picker Wear

(*Continued from Page 24*)

into use, if the groove seated between the box guides appears tight and prevents the proper functioning of the picker after the pick-over, grind a slight amount off so proper movement will be secured.

The greatest amount of attention must be placed on the plain-side type pickers. The rubber composition pickers are molded and generally polished, with shuttle-point holes placed. But most pickers—without holes—come into the plant in such a rough state that dressing is important previous to their installation on the looms. Many yarns, more especially rayons, balloon in all directions and catch onto the least obstruction in the boxes or on the pickers. Therefore, certain methods should be strictly followed on picker installations to lessen loom trouble.

Hair should be sandpapered off the front and both ends of all hairy pickers. And in some few instances where filling yarns are ran through the top of the shuttle, knobs should be cut off the pickers. In others, the knobs can be dressed in a semi-circle from ¼ to ½-inch in height, presenting less chances for snubbing the yarn and causing false loom stops. Smooth out all inside edges around the picker-stick hole, especially in front where the picker stick presses onto the picker. Dress rough edges around rivet laps. When placing the picker on the loom, position rivet heads to the front.

(4) Shuttle-Point Holes

The writer has never advocated the placement of shuttle-point holes in pickers, believing the shuttle should find and create its own hole. If prepared holes are slightly high, the shuttle is pitched downward and often causes shuttle marks or chafes the warp yarn. If shuttle-point holes are slightly low, the shuttle is pitched upward on the pick and causes shaft marks, thrown-out shuttle, or other serious defects. Where boxes are true and the shuttle creates its own hole, less loom trouble will be experienced. Many mills insist on having point-holes previous to picker placement on the loom, being under the impression shuttle-flight will be improved. In many such installations, the force of the shuttle will gradually work to the right or left of the hole in accordance to its line of flight and center of impact, quite often ruining the new picker within a few hours.

However, if holes are insisted upon, they can be made quickly in the following manner: place the picker beneath a drill press and drill a ⅛-inch diameter hole ½-inch in depth exact center of picker face. Next, ream a hole corresponding to shuttle point size about half the point depth into the face. Dress all rough edges around the hole to prevent small bits of leather breaking loose and being woven into the cloth. The shuttle point follows the pilot hole as it wears the reamed hole deeper. (This is a trick learned recently from an old loom fixer with years of experience.)

Should the ⅛-inch pilot hole be undesirable, shuttle-point holes can be made with a suitable countersink bit placed in an ordinary brace. But regardless of how this hole is made, care should be taken to form a pointed hole so the depth is less than the shuttle point length as previously explained.

On rawhide pickers, it is preferable to place the picker into position and make a few running picks to first center the hole. The picker can be removed and hole countersunk more exactly. This practice is common in some few mills, but impractical from several angles; the most important being the trouble encountered with quill or shuttle changes. In the quill change, shuttle life and bobbin life is vastly shortened; while in the shuttle change, shuttle life is lessened and box trapping becomes increased. In fact, on the false-box side of a shuttle-change loom, as soon as a picker attains a medium sized hole, it should be removed at once.

One exception to the above rule: on multiple-shuttle looms running but one shuttle, it is far better to allow the picker with a large hole to be kept in work as long as possible, providing the same type shuttle is kept in work on warp changes.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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(5) Polishing Pickers

After leather pickers have been dressed for removal of all rough edges, etc., use a fairly coarse grade of sandpaper and rub the leather down until a smooth surface is presented. Dip the picker in light machine oil and wipe off all excess oil with cleaning rag. Next, saturate the rag with shellac and bring the outer grain of leather to a high polish.

Many types of pickers can be purchased with the outer surface highly polished. In making use of these pickers, only the top, bottom and rough edges of the dressed knob needs sanding and shellacing. Even after pickers have been used for a considerable length of time on the loom, should they attain a rough appearance and snub the filling yarn, they should be removed and dressed with sanding and polish. Rubber pickers are difficult to polish after roughing up, and for this reason many mills running rayons or spun yarns prefer leather pickers.

(6) Putting Pickers On Loom

When removing worn pickers for new replacement, pick the shuttle into the box where the change is to be made. Remove the shuttle to the mouth of the box. Remove old picker and replace treated new picker. Place the shuttle back in the box and adjust top rail or top box to correct adjustment in order to prevent pinching the shuttle.

Careful adjustments of shuttle guides are necessary to prevent tight boxes and possible breakage of shuttles and picker sticks.

After starting loom, watch the picker action for a few moments to correct any pick or check that may be deemed necessary. This prevents future call-backs.

(Continued in next issue)

New Catalog By New Departure

New Departure, Division of General Motors Corp., Bristol, Conn., has recently issued the 15th edition of their Handbook, listing the principal types and sizes of the forged steel ball bearings.

This book has a new finger index for quick reference and in addition to dimensions, capacities, tolerances, and mounting fits, contains new data to simply the selection of bearings for various loads and length of service.

Copies will be furnished upon request for designers, draftsmen and others concerned with the selection and application of ball bearings.

Hygrade Issues New House Organ To Electrical Trade

Hygrade Sylvania Corp. launched in September the first issue of *Hygrade Lighting News,* a new house organ for the electrical trade.

This new publication is an attractive eight-page, two-color, 8½x11 folder, consisting of four pages of news and promotional items and four pages of technical material of an informational nature.

Hygrade Lighting News will be mailed regularly each month to a list of approximately 30,000 names. Its theme will be "What's New in Lighting" and it will contain news and technical data on both fluorescent and incandescent lighting.

A WORD ABOUT THE WEAR AND CARE *of the...*

BOYCE WEAVERS KNOTTER

As highly sensitive and as finely balanced as a Swiss watch, the BOYCE WEAVERS KNOTTER approaches mechanical perfection. Designed and built to withstand unusual service and use, like any other precision machine, the KNOTTER has certain parts that are subject to wear or possible breakage. Unlike a Swiss watch, there is nothing comparable to the BOYCE KNOTTER on the market today, and its high quality performance is worthy of only quality repair and reconditioning.

Our Repair Department is maintained by the same staff of skilled and experienced technicians who have designed, perfected and manufactured the KNOTTER. This intimate knowledge, plus a supply of original BOYCE parts is an asset that we alone enjoy.

This service is provided at a minimum of cost . . . no charge being made for labor. A catalog of parts will be furnished on request.

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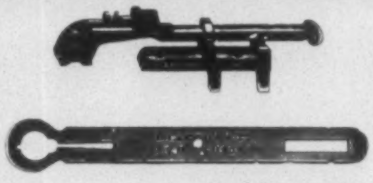

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton gray goods continues very light, particularly in those constructions covered by ceilings.

The dullness has been the result of two or three factors. Outstanding was the conference of the textile advisory panel with the Office of Price Administration. Sub-committees were formed to study new ceilings on added cloths and a further meeting is to be held September 22nd. Pending finds and a probable subsequent OPA order merchants were not disposed to offer more than scattered light yardages of quick goods not now under price limits. Meantime, the possibility of higher ceilings on goods now under control was visualized. With cotton some $8 or more a bale higher than at the time ceilings were last revised merchants and mill men saw the possibility of a strong demand for a ceiling boost should the fiber make further gains. On the other hand, the OPA is understood to be bearish on cotton and to be counting on action by other Government agencies to bring about a decline. Also contributing to uncertainty were wage rises.

The OPA objective is for general gray cloth ceilings, and, it is suspected, for eventual limits on finished goods also. Some quarters look for additional gray cloth ceilings to be dealt out piecemeal, while others believe that the result of the conference may be a more general order covering extensively the gray cloth constructions which heretofore have enjoyed immunity. Whether the meetings will result in an early order, or whether as is suggested by the enlargement of the textile advisory panel further discussion may be necessary, remains to be seen.

It is encouraging that the panel has been enlarged to include the names of many men in the industry whose added counsel should be of great value if heeded by the price regimenting agency.

Meantime, it is worth noting that textile ceilings, past and to come, are resting on the keg of dynamite of a short crop, unregulated cotton prices, and a Government fiber monopoly which for political reasons is fearful to do anything but hang on to its holdings. The OPA doubtless will be reminded of this and of the textile labor situation.

There has been considerable market discussion on the call for bids on 39,218,000 yards of olive drag cotton duck for the Army from Jeffersonville. This order was in excess of the full year's production of Army duck in 1939 and 1937, the last two census years, and more than the 139 production of all numbered duck.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
Selling Agents
40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Things are practically at a standstill in the sales yarn market, and are likely to remain so until the long awaited ceiling for carded yarns is announced.

The Office of Price Administration has indicated that the ceiling levels would be issued as an amendment to the schedule on combed cotton yarns, instead of being incorporated in a separate price regulation.

The amended combed yarn schedule will cover carded and combed yarn of ordinary commercial qualities. Officials emphasized that combination of the two commodities under one ceiling should not be taken to mean that the combed yarn prices would be revised upward. Every indication here is that prevailing market quotations for the carded yarns will, instead, be lowered.

The price agency will appoint a technical advisory committee, comprised of representatives of combed and carded yarn producers and users of both types of yarn to work with prices on special qualities such as knotless carded yarn, and the combed yarns now exempted from the schedule.

Officials of OPA declared that the part of the new schedule dealing with carded yarns will recognize the differentials between combed and carded which have prevailed over a long period of years. On the basis of the current relationship of prices, this was taken to mean that carded prices might be cut in the neighborhood of 1c to 2c from prevailing levels. Spokesmen, however, refused to give official indication of what the new carded price basis would be.

The suggestions that ceiling prices be tied in with raw cotton prices, going up or down with raw cotton, has been meeting with considerable opposition. Opponents point out that there are many more factors involved other than cotton, including labor and supplies, and that a direct tie in with cotton would work a hardship on the industry.

Possible results of the carded yarn ceiling may be indicated from the fact that since the ceiling went into effect on combed yarns is the latter part of May, less than half the amount of both single and ply combed yarn has been sold that was sold during the same period of 1940. Of course, other factors have had something to do with this, but it shows that there is little incentive for forced production under ceiling conditions, and the same thing is likely to show up in the carded section.

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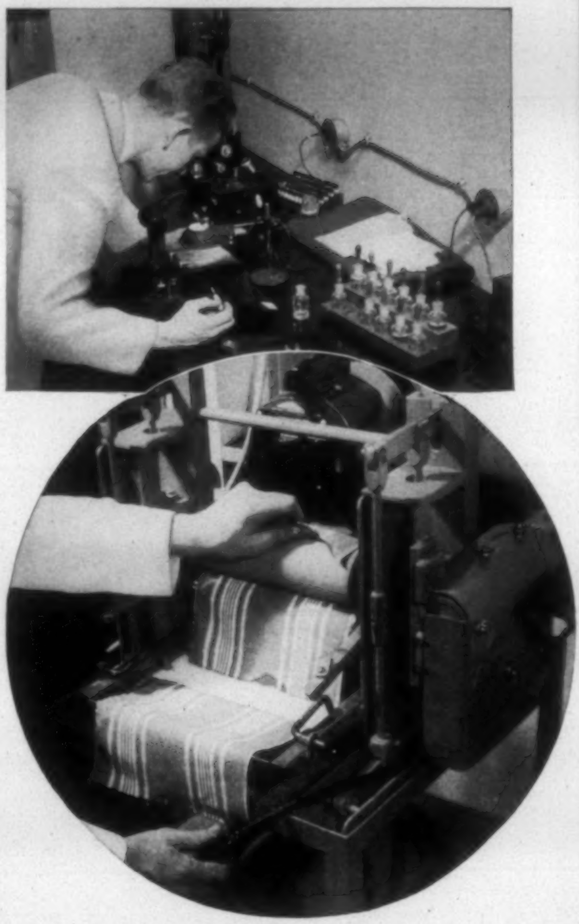
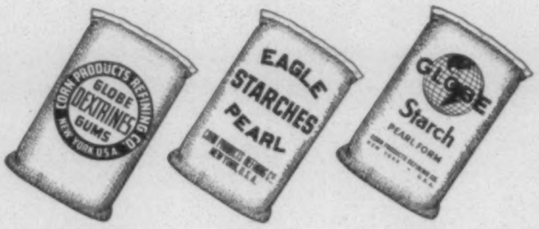


THESE are photographs of the interior of the modern, efficient new laboratory which the Corn Products Sales Company has established at Greenville, S. C., for testing and experimental work on textiles.

You are cordially invited to call on the resources of this laboratory! Our technicians will help you work out any WARP SIZING, FINISHING or other textile problems.



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QUALITY
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The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.

Rayon Yarn Shipments Decline in August

Shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers during August declined from the July level, according to the current issue of the *Rayon Organon,* published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Deliveries during August aggregated 37,300,000 pounds as compared with 39,400,000 pounds in July and 34,000,000 pounds in August, 1940.

For the eight months ended August 31, 1941, domestic shipments of yarn to consumers amounted to 296,000,000 pounds as compared with 252,300,000 pounds delivered during the corresponding period in 1940, an increase of 17 per cent.

Stocks of rayon filament yarn in the hands of producers continue low, amounting to 4,100,000 pounds on August 31st as compared with 3,600,000 pounds at the end of July.

Commenting upon rayon's contribution to rayon-wool blends of fabrics and the possible consumer reaction, the *Organon* points out that "Rayon is a scientific product whose properties are constantly being improved. With ever-continuing progress being made in the qualities of rayon and with better techniques being used in the manufacture of wool-and-rayon blended fabrics, rayon has much to gain and nothing to fear from this extension of fiber and fabric identification to wool products."

Net deliveries of silk to American mills in August amounted to 2,069 bales as compared with an estimated delivery figure of 28,328 bales in July. The small August total reflects, naturally, the current raw silk situation.

The broad problem facing the textile industry, the *Organon* points out, "is to supply former silk users with a proportional part of their former demand by means of giving them rayon and other fibers. It is desirable to achieve this end with the minimum of inconvenience and hardship to all concerned—former silk users, regular rayon users, labor and the public, not to overlook the rayon producers themselves. It is clear that the original order for rayon yarn allocation did not, and could not in the short time available, cover the many facets of this whole problem. But it is understood that work is in progress leading to the announcement of a more comprehensive and equitable program."

Mills Produce Open-Mesh Cotton Bags for Citrus Fruit

In anticipation of a further increase this season in the use of open-mesh cotton bags for the shipment of Florida citrus fruit, the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council have just completed a preliminary survey which indicates that ample stocks of bags will be available to the Florida growers and shippers. Cotton mills and bag manufacturers have adjusted their production so as to insure a supply of bags sufficient for shipments twice as large as the tonnage of citrus shipped from Florida in bags last season.

Cotton interests say it is less expensive to use bags in place of boxes. Two bags each of half-box capacity together cost about 5c less than wooden boxes, which results in a saving of approximately $20 per car. Because of the lightness of the cotton bags as compared with either the nailed or wire-bound box, 25 per cent more fruit can be stowed in a railroad car for the same transportation costs per car.

During the 1940-41 season more than one-third of the Florida citrus crop was shipped in cotton bags, supplanting nearly 6,000,000 boxes. Approximately 40 per cent of the total tonnage of Florida citrus shipped in cotton bags was put up in 8-pound sacks and a similar volume in cotton sacks of four-fifths bushel capacity. Railroads can haul over 1¼ tons more fruit per car than if the citrus were packed in nailed or wire-bound boxes. The actual weight of the cotton bags needed for the shipment of a standard car of fruit is approximately 2,800 pounds less than the wooden containers required for handling the same volume. It was established in a study of last year's experience with Florida shipments that there are fewer and smaller claims for damage on citrus shipped in bags than if put up in other containers.

New Process Permits Easier Acetate Dyeing

A process which makes possible the use of dyestuffs on cellulose acetate fabrics which heretofore had been used only on cotton fabrics has been developed by Celanese Corp. of America and recognized in United States Letters Patent No. 2,255,130 granted to the company recently.

The patent relates to the coloration or dyeing of textile materials made of or containing cellulose acetate or other organic derivatives of cellulose in dark blue, green and purple shades of a high degree of fastness.

According to the invention the cellulose derivative material is treated with a suitable diazotizable base, the latter diazotized and coupled on the fiber with an arylamide of a hydroxy-carboxylic acid, and the material than subjected to reduction and steaming under such conditions that the dye is not discharged.

The first portion of the process results in a false shade which does not match the color obtained on cotton with this dyestuff. The false shade is converted or rearranged to the proper or true shade by the final treatment.

Army Awards Contracts for 1,104,380 Bed Sheets

Philadelphia.—Contracts for bed sheets have been announced at Army Depot, Invitation 40, on which bids were opened August 13th. There were 1,000,000 sheets asked for in the original invitation, the following items being listed: (1) 63x108 or (1A) 72x108 or (1B) 63-108 but with changes in specifications as to thread count, weight and break; (1C) 72x108 but same specification changes as (1B). In negotiated purchases last April the Army paid for 63x108 66.25c to 82.25c exclusive of seconds and for 72x108 paid 72.4c to 90c each.

Awards went to Marshall Field Co., (1) 50,000 at 92.94c; J. P. Stevens, (1) 100,000 at 98.16c; Hesslein & Co., (1B) 22,500 at 82c; Pacific Mills, (1) 30,000 at 98c; Deering Milliken, (1) 67,000 at 95c.

Pepperell, (1) 182,640 at 96.2c; Cone Export & Commission Co., (1B) 40,500 at 80.75c and (1C) 51,240 at 87.95; R. W. Geldart & Co., 1 per cent, (1) 60,000 at 98.3c; and Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills, ½ per cent, (1) 500,000 at 94.88c. Contracts on this invitation totaled 1,104,380 sheets.

Peak Performance
running RAYON

FINE TWISTING
The laced wick Eadie auto-lubricated ring (exclusive in U.S.A. with DIAMOND FINISH) has improved production greatly over former standards on twisting filament yarns.

COTTON SYSTEM
For staple rayon handled individually or in combination with other fibres on cotton machinery, this DIAMOND FINISH flange ring is widely used.

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On parachute cords and other heavy ply work, this type of Eadie lubricated ring gives peak performance. Made in U.S.A. only by DIAMOND FINISH.

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LONG DRAFT SPINNING APRONS
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We say *"Tailor-Made"* because they are cut and made with the same painstaking care exercised by the finest tailor. Every Charlotte Apron has these five advantages:

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The most modern and precise machinery combined with skilled, experienced craftsmanship assure you of complete satisfaction from Charlotte Aprons. Write for samples.

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INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Suggestion

A lot of unnecessary wear
can be eliminated if the
FELT CLEANERS AND OILERS
on each side of
CARD GRINDER TRAVERSING
WHEELS
are replaced occasionally.

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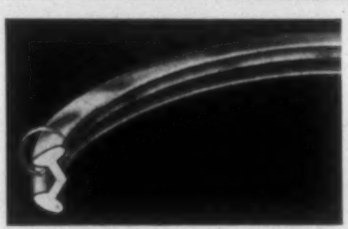

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MR. GEORGE B. WILKINSON
613 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Give the New Worker the Proper Perspective

(*Continued from Page 21*)

This may seem like a little thing, and many men will dismiss it as of little value, but I feel positive that any mill that makes a real effort to get each worker to see the plant as a whole, and not just in terms of his or her own job, will find that it pays real dividends.

Dayton Rubber Stages Housewarming At Waynesville Plant

The Saturday night "Barbecue and Square Dance," held in the new plant of the Dayton Rubber Co. at Waynesville, N. C., on August 23rd, was really something. Some 3,500 invited guests, together with practically all the Dayton officials, put away a couple of tons of excellent barbecue, about 800 gallons of coffee, mountains of bread, slaw and the other fixings.

There was square dancing after the meal, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was apparent from the rise in temperature inside of about 25 degrees over the outside temperature. They all joined in, from children of 10 to grandparents of 75, and they all enjoyed it hugely. In addition to the dancing there were various prizes awarded for such things as the oldest married couple, individual dancing, and other activities. All in all, it was a grand party.

Officials of the Dayton Rubber Co. present included A. L. Freedlander, president and general manager; C. E. Hooven, vice-president and one of the founders of the company; Wm. G. Pickrel, counsel; E. A. Baker, treasurer; P. T. Mayle, comptroller; H. S. Mooradean, superintendent; R. M. Weimer, personnel manager; and R. L. Wetzel, publicity director.

View of the Plant

A. L. Freedlander, president and general manager; C. E. Hooven, vice-president; R. L. Wetzel, publicity director; P. T. Mayle, comptroller; H. S. Mooradean, superintendent.

The plant, located in Waynesville because of the abundant supply of cold water, which is needed for proper rubber processing, is of modern construction, brick, concrete and steel. It will manufacture rubber parts for the textile industry, and is equipped to process from raw rubber to the finished part. The time for beginning actual operations has not been announced yet, but much of the machinery was ready for installation beginning the week of August 25th.

Southern representatives of the company are Wm. L. Morgan, Joe Cole and T. W. Meighan.

Cotton Fiber and Spinning Tests To Be Conducted By Government

(Continued from Page 14)

and the total fees assessed for such combined tests shall be as prescribed in Item 12.

(c) Fees for combinations of tests not provided for in this section shall be as determined by the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

27.508 *Fees for Special Tests.* In the discretion of the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service special tests not listed in 27.507 may be made to the extent that available facilities will permit, subject to the payment of fees as determined by him.

27.509 *Payment of Fees.* As soon as practicable after the fifteenth and the last day of each calendar month bills shall be rendered to all persons from whom payment of fees and costs under the regulations in this part shall have become due, provided that when necessary in the opinion of the officer in charge of a testing laboratory any bill may be rendered at an earlier date. Payments under the regulations in this part shall be by certified check or by draft or postoffice or express money order payable to the order of "Treasurer of the United States."

General

27.510 *Limitation of Testing Services.* It appearing that funds available for services under the regulations in this part may at times be insufficient to provide for the testing of all samples that may be submitted for the purpose, the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service may when necessary place reasonable limitations upon the quantities of samples to be submitted by individuals during any one fiscal year or any one calendar month, and may direct that samples received from cotton breeders shall take precedence over those received from other persons.

27.511 *Confidential Information.* No information concerning individual tests under the regulations in this part shall be published or communicated in such a way as to disclose to others the identity of the owners of cotton represented by samples submitted for testing, except with the permission of such owners.

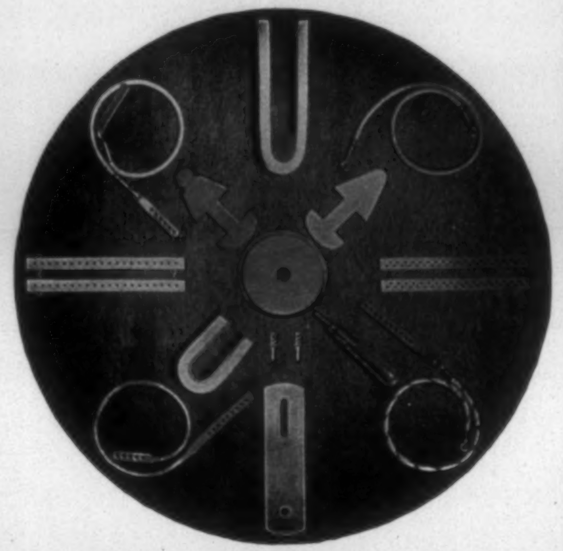
27.512 *False and Misledaing Information.* The publication or communication by any person of false or misleading information concerning the results of tests as reported by laboratories under the regulations in this part shall be deemed sufficient cause for denial of testing services to such persons.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of August, 1941. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL) (S) CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Published in Federal Register August 27, 1941, Vol. 6, No. 167.)

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



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Samples On Request

DARY RING TRAVELERS

Made in sizes for all counts of cotton, wool, worsted silk and rayon yarns. A trial order will convince you of the superiority and durability of Dary Ring Travelers.

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PROCTOR
Roller Type DRYER

- Replaces drying cylinders or cans in the drying of many types of piece goods.
- Especially desirable for drying dyed fabrics before developing.
- Ideal for the drying and curing of piece goods in the wrinkle-proofing, shrinkage stabilization and water proofing processes.
- Also for fabrics made from synthetic fibres, and all kinds of nap fabrics.
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- There is minimum of tension on goods warpwise and no tension at all on filling.
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- Individually motor-driven rolls adjust automatically to the speed fabric is fed.
- Important all-around savings are realized.

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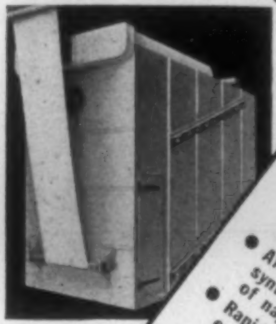

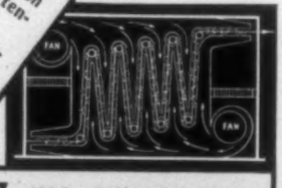

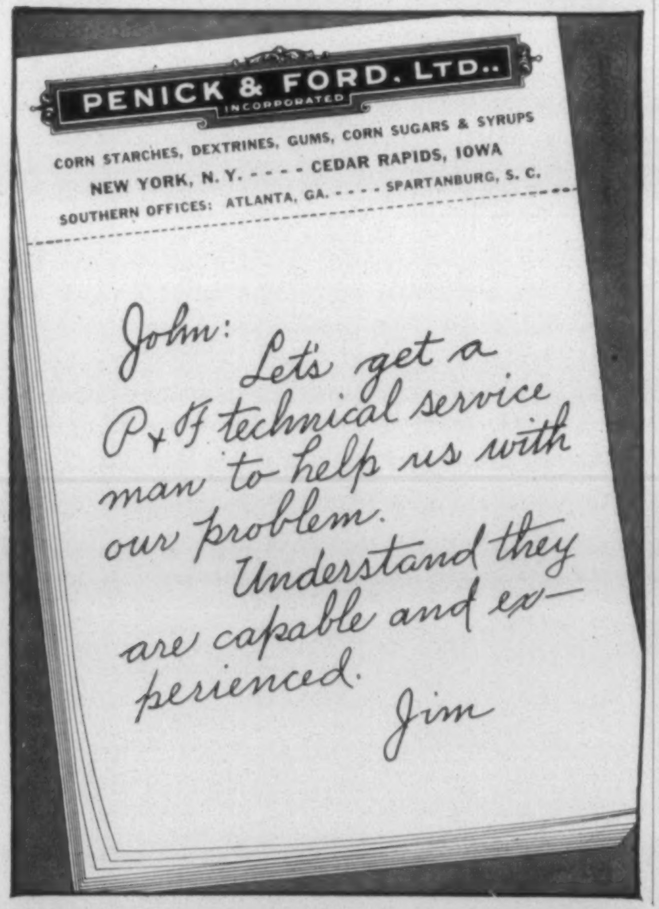
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John:
Let's get a P+F technical service man to help us with our problem.
Understand they are capable and experienced.
Jim

Wage-Hour Administrator Restates Position On Bonuses

(*Continued from Page 16*)

bonus is to be paid and also sets the amount to be paid.

Bonus payments of this type will not be considered a part of the regular rate at which an employee is employed, and need not be included in computing his regular hourly rate of pay and overtime compensation.

B. In bonus plans of the second category the employer promises, agrees or arranges to pay a bonus. The amount to be paid may be fixed or may be ascertainable by the application of a formula. An example of this type of plan is a production bonus based on the excess over a minimum quota which the individual, the group, or the plant, produces in a period of time. Closely akin is a bonus which is paid for performing work in less than an established standrad time and also a bonus which is paid when certain types of merchandise are sold through an employee's efforts. Other kinds of bonuses falling within this group are bonuses distributed in a certain amount or on the basis of a fixed percentage of the profits of the employer or of his gross or net income. There are many variations and refinements of plans within this category. For example, the amount of the payment may vary according to the length of service of the employee, his production or compensation; the earnings, production or compensation of the group of employees with which he works; the sales or net or gross income of the employer; or it may be contingent upon his continuing in the employ of the employer until the time the payment is to be made.

Bonus payments of this type will be considered a part of the regular rate at which an employee is employed, and must be included in computing his regular hourly rate of pay and overtime compensation. No difficulty arises in computing overtime compensation if the bonus covers only one pay period. Under any bonus plan, however, calculation of the bonus may necessarily be deferred over a period of time longer than a workweek. In such a case the employer may disregard the bonus in computing the regular hourly rate until such a time as the amount of the bonus can be ascertained. Until that is done he may pay compensation for overtime at one and one-half times the compensation paid the employee, exclusive of the bonus. When the amount can be ascertained, it must be apportioned back over the workweeks of the period during which it may be said to have been earned. The employee must then receive an additional amount of compensation for each week that he worked overtime during the period equal to one-half the hourly rate of pay allocable to the bonus for that week multiplied by the number of overtime hours worked during the week. If it is impossible to allocate the bonus among the workweeks of the period in proportion to the amount of the bonus actually earned each week, some other reasonable and equitable method of allocation must be adopted. For example, it may be assumed that the employee earned an equal amount of bonus each hour of the pay period and additional compensation for overtime may be computed by multiplying the total number of overtime hours worked during the period by one-half the hourly rate of pay allocable to each hour of the pay period.

In some instances the contract for the payment of a bonus in category B may also provide for a simultaneous payment of overtime compensation on the bonus. In such instances, of course, it is not necessary that overtime be paid on overtime,* and payments according to the contract will satisfy in full the overtime provisions of the Act. For example, a contract made prior to the performance of services may provide for the payment of additional compensation in the way of a bonus at the rate of 10 per cent of the employee's straight time earnings, and 10 per cent of his overtime earnings.

It must be emphasized that the foregoing discussion concerns true bonuses and not schemes employed for the evasion of overtime provisions of the Act. A typical example of such a scheme involving the use of a payment called a "bonus" is the situation in which, in order to insure to employees who are carried on the books as hourly rate workers a certain minimum salary which may be the same as they were receiving prior to the Act, an employer may guarantee a payment based on the difference between the amount they actually earn on the so-called hourly basic and the guaranteed salary. Regardless of the name given to such a payment it is not in fact a "bonus." The hourly rate of pay in this situation is merely fictitious because the employees are in reality salaried employees. The actual rate of pay is determined by dividing the total amount paid by the number of hours worked in the workweek.

The Wage and Hour Division will closely scrutinize each "bonus" payment to ascertain:

1. Whether it is a true bonus or an evasion of the overtime provisions of the Act, and

2. If a true bonus, whether the payment is a part of the employee's regular rate of pay.

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*See paragraph 13 of Interpretative Bulletin No. 4.

J. E. Sirrine & Co. Expanding

In order to provide additional space for the drafting department, J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, have let a contract to Henry B. McKoy Co., of Greenville, for a one-story brick and frame addition at the rear of the main building. Basement storage facilities will also be provided. Other features will include saw tooth roof and fluorescent lighting.

The greatly increased volume of engineering contracts, both for defense and private work, has necessitated a steady enlargement of the organization in all departments to the present all-time peak of employment.

This is the third extension of space facilities within a year.

E. F. Houghton To Exhibit At National Metal Exposition

Products which aid in the processing of metals for national defense purchases will be featured at the National Metal Exposition in October by E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Samples of finished products including machine guns, aircraft engines and propellers, shells, cartridge cases, small arms and medium calibre gun barrels, armor plate, and a wide variety of allied defense materials will be displayed at Booth 60 where qualified representatives will be on hand to discuss technical metal working questions.

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KNOTTER IN YOUR MILL

Winder tender using Abington Automatic Knotter. Users report that each girl handles 2 to 3 more boards per day using our Knotter instead of tying by hand

ABINGTON KNOTTERS ARE
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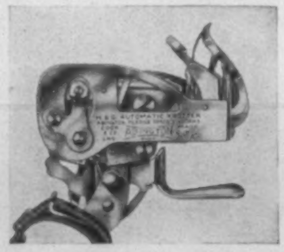
Only Abington Automatic Knotters produce a knot automatically trimmed to any desired length from minus 1/16" to 5/16" or more, with tails clipped absolutely even in length. This is a flat weaver's knot, very firm and compact, small enough to be acceptable in place of adhesive splice on thread and on yarns for rubber coated fabrics. In addition to the advantages of high quality, non-slip knots, you gain also the advantage of DEFINITE COST SAVINGS through greater production per operator.

Send..
bobbin or fair sample of yarn and we will send you Sample Knot Card and arrange for
FREE TRIAL
IN YOUR MILL



ABINGTON

ABINGTON TEXTILE MCHY. WKS., ABINGTON, MASS.
Card Strippers — Yarn Dyeing Systems — Weaver's Knotters
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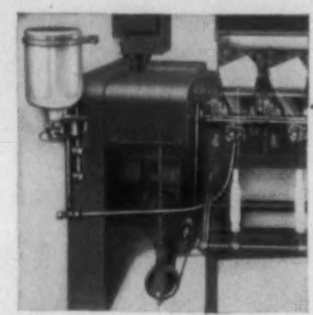

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PRECISION

National Cotton Council Submits Recommendations for Price Control Law

(*Continued from Page 11*)

citizen is entitled because of the enormous existing and potential wealth of the Nation.

When it is essential that the Government undertake to regulate and control the application of economic principles, it is important that it do so to as limited an extent as will accomplish the desired end; it is equally important that insofar as possible each and every act of the Government conform to natural economic laws.

The primary objective of the Government should at all times be to protect, preserve and promote income of producers, having in mind at the same time protection of the consumers.

To the end that both producers, consumers, and the intermediary agencies may be protected, it is important that such action as may be taken by the Government affecting price levels be taken only after painstaking and exhaustive investigation to determine with certainty the consequences which will follow such action.

In the interest of our general economy, the National Cotton Council of America respectfully submits that such legislation as may be enacted in this connection contain the following fundamental essential provisions:

(1) There should be an administrative body consisting of a board of not less than five individuals appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the members of this board to be representative of agriculture, labor, manufacturing, distribution, with at least one member specifically designated to represent the consumer. This board should be charged with full authority to administer and execute the provisions of the act in question.

(2) The board should have full authority to set up such an organization, and employ such personnel, as may be essential to the administration of the law, and should be adequately financed.

(3) Decrees, orders and rulings of the board should have the force and effect of law, and violation thereof by persons to whom such decrees, orders and rulings are applicable should be punished as crimes or misdemeanors.

(4) Decrees, orders and rulings of the board, having the force of law, should only be entered by the board when predicated upon and in accordance with the weight of evidence adduced at, or as the result of, full investigation, including open record hearings at which interested persons shall have an opportunity for presenting statements and evidence of whatsoever character or nature relevant to the subject matter under investigation. All reports of investigators, all documentary evidence, and transcripts of all testimony submitted in connection with any such investigation should be made a matter of record, such record being available to the public. In any trial of a person charged with violating a decree, order or ruling of the board, the court having jurisdiction may, at the instance of the defendant, examine the record upon which the decree, order or ruling is predicated for the purpose of judicially determining whether or not such decree, order or ruling is predicated upon the weight of the evidence, and if the court shall find that the decree, order or uling is not so sustained, the defendant shall be acquitted.

(5) All decrees, orders or rulings affecting or attempting to fix price levels should give due consideration to producers, consumers and intermediary agencies.

(6) No decree, order or ruling made by the board should be retroactive, or impair the obligation of any valid contract, or affect the operation of any contractual relationship between persons, firms, associations, individuals, or political entities.

(7) In cases where price levels are fixed, such levels should be sufficiently flexible to permit and require raising or lowering such levels ratably and proportionately as the factors upon which such levels are predicated shall vary.

(8) When and if a price level is determined, prices and costs, upon which such level is predicated, must be simultaneously determined, this to include cost of raw material, cost of labor or wage levels, the spread allowed for each step or process taken or applied in the passage of the raw product through its various stages into the hands of the consumer. The board should have the power to control these factors by licensing persons in any way engaged in the distribution of commodities involved.

(9) In the matter of fixing prices, the board should at all times be required to maintain such price levels as will protect the original producer, the laborer or wage earner, the intermediary agencies, and the ultimate consumer.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA.

By Oscar Johnston, President.

OJ:bcs

Negro Electrocuted At Proximity Plant

Greensboro, N. C.—Waldro D. Turner, 24, negro, of Greensboro, Route 2, was electrocuted a short time ago when he turned on a short-circuited electric motor switch under the Proximity Print Works plant where he was employed as a yard helper, according to Coroner Wallace G. Freemon, who said that about 550 volts of electricity passed through the negro's body, killing him almost instantly.

Freemon said that O. C. Tarpley, one of a group of men with whom Turner had been unloading some pipe from a truck in the backyard of the print works plant, told him that Turner walked under the building and that a few moments later he heard him call for help. He was quoted further as saying that he looked under the building and saw Turner with his hand clinging to the switch. Tarpley said that he went to get a plank with which to push Turner from the switch and that when he returned the negro had fallen to the ground.

Freemon said that R. E. Clapp, chief engineer for the Proximity plant, and his assistant, Frank Berry, examined the switch and motor and found a short circuit in the motor.

The motor to which the switch was connected supplies power for a cleaning machine under the building and Coroner Freemon said that he was told this was in no way connected with the negro's duties.

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Industrial Fabrics

(*Continued from Page 13*)

kery, candy and similar equipment and sanitary conditions severely restrict allowable application to fabric which is largely used untreated, the cotton fabric itself being sufficiently strong, able to withstand heat and other operating conditions, while being clean and without odor, stickiness, or other objectionable features to adversely affect the quality of the products handled. In handling fruits and vegetables for the canning industry, the same general sanitary requirements prevail although there are a number of balata and other treated type belts now in satisfactory use, and there are also special rubber covers available which considerably increase the range of treated belts which can be used where sanitary conditions are of prime importance. Fabric belt conveyors are used for handling about every known type of solid matter. They are used to transport coal, dirt, gravel, rock, grain, packages, etc. Some are very long, transporting large volumes over extended distances and difficult terrain. A recent installation and a good example is the Goodyear belt (fabric furnished by Callaway Mills) which they call a 10-mile rubber railroad. Goodyear say they are prepared today to build twenty—thirty—forty miles and longer rubber railroads. This conveyor has 20.4 miles of rubber covered fabric belting weighing 1,200,000 lbs., the cotton fabric weighs 500,000 lbs., the rubber content being 700,000 lbs. Its job is to move 10,000,000 tons of sand, gravel and crushed rock at the rate of 22,000 tons per day from the quarries at Redding, Calif., to the site of the Shasta Dam 9.6 miles distant. The conveyor crosses a waste of brush-infested foothills, bridges the Sacramento River on its own 500-foot span, then angles up to the crest of the hills at 1350 feet elevation and down again to the dam site. Materials load onto the belt by gravity at the quarry pits. They pour off again at the dam in a continuous river-flow that keeps work proceeding uniformly without the alternate rush and slack periods prevailing when transportation is by truck or railroad. It delivers material at the dam at far lower cost than would be possible by any other haulage method. Another installation of five miles in length has been operating in a coal mine (The Fifth Vein Coal Co., Harrisburg, Pa.) now for over five years. All kinds and types of industry having material to move use fabric conveyors. These belting type industrial fabrics are also playing an important part in our program of National Defense.

Leather Cloths

These use the so-called pyroxylin fabrics although the rubber industry also coat a large volume of them. The fabrics are the back or body of the product. The resultant material is largely used for hassocks and cushions, for theatre seats, busses, trucks, boats and other heavy duty upholstery, for luggage ladies' bags or pocketbooks, for shoes, wall coverings, golf bags, book covers, and covers for a multitude of articles. The yarns, fabric weaves, weights and construction vary according to the use. Some of the fabrics require soft, coarse yarns so they can be napped and when coated have a thick, soft, pliable feel such as in some of the Spanish leather finishes. Others require at least one side to be smooth so that fewer coats of the expensive pyroxylin coating material will suffice to

entirely cover the surface. Many of these coated fabrics are embossed and the conditions of twist and quality of yarn are important because of the tremendous pressure which the embossing calenders exert on the fabric. A highly twisted, brittle yarn under pressure would be cut or broken, likewise thick places in the yarn would get excessive pressure and its fibers would be crushed beyond repair. Elimination of slugs and knots is essential.
slugs and knots is essential.

Filter Cloth

Industrial fabrics are used for separating a great many different kinds of solids from air, water, oil and other liquids. Although there are some special filter twills and other filter cloth weaves used, a great many of the duck fabrics, which I will mention later, are used for filtering purposes.

Dust collectors made of such fabrics are connected to pulverizing machines, vacuum cleaners, sand blasting equipment, grinding, woodworking and other machinery, collecting the solids blown into them and allowing the air to escape. The essentials here are a fabric which will function properly to retain the solid particles down to the required fineness and allow the air to escape at the proper rate and within the allowable back pressure limits. A high back pressure requires a larger motor and blower and therefore is more expensive to build and to operate while a fabric too open may allow fine particles to escape causing trouble, perhaps to health, or result in injury to the machines because of its abrasive character. The fabric surface may be required to be of such a nature that the solid matter will not adhere to it, or the fabric may be subjected to cleaning, and must be constructed accordingly.

Filtering machines use filter fabrics to separate a great many kinds of solids from liquids. Paraffine is separated

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from oil, mica and sand from clay, fruit pulp and seeds from the juice. Many other materials are separated by filtration such as sugars, syrups, paints, chemicals, and various vegetable and animal oils.

Each type of filtering operation and each product being filtered has its own peculiar fabric requirements including strength and closeness of construction.

Ducks

There are a number of types of ducks other than the hose and belt ducks which are used for special purposes such as sail and shoe ducks, the paperfelt ducks, the harvester ducks and the biscuit or naught ducks.

In addition, there are the numbered ducks, the army and tent ducks and the flat ducks which are used essentially as covers for protection against the elements where ruggedness and long life are required of the coverings, although they also find extensive use for filtering, conveying and other purposes.

These fabrics are indispensible in war times and are used in enormous quantities by the Army and Navy for such things as tents, tarpaulins and other covers which practically every piece of mechanical equipment requires, heavy duty bags, army cots, navy hammocks, leggings, portable water tanks and collapsible buckets, liners in armored tanks, etc.

In addition to tents and tent floors, awnings, tarpaulins and heavy bags and baskets for coal, coke, ash, ore, dirt, laundry, shipping, tools, etc., these fabrics are also used for partitions, ventilation ducts, luggage, roll coverings, pipe covering, roofing, sound and heat insulation, advertising and theatrical signs, backing for abrasive cloths, heavy emery cloth, sand belts, buffing and polishing wheels and a multitude of other products.

Tire Fabrics

In addition to the tire cord fabrics, there are the chafer fabrics and the breaker fabrics.

The tire cord is essentially all warp, there being only a few picks of a comparatively fine filling yarn which serve to hold the warp cords in place.

The chafer fabrics are of various widths, weights and construction, some woven with ply yarn, others of single yarn. They are generally square woven with definite gauge or thickness, tensile strength and crimp requirement.

The breaker fabrics are open mesh and sometimes of leno weave.

Twenty Textile Companies Enter State Safety Contest in Alabama

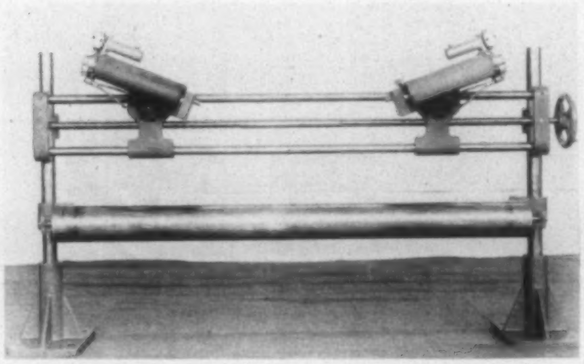
Montgomery, Ala.—Over 20 textile companies have entered a safety contest sponsored by the State Department of Industrial Relations, Director John D. Petree says. Entries were accepted until August 15th.

Two silver cups have been donated as prizes by Hugh Comer, Alabama textile mill operator. The first contest will close December 31st and thereafter the contest will be annual, beginning January 1st.

Growth of Mt. Hope Guider Business Necessitates New Company

Some months ago Mt. Hope Finishing Co., of North Dighton, Mass., announced that it would manufacture for sale a new mechanical cloth guider and opener, called the Mount Hope Swing Guider. This guider, new in principle, originated in France and was first adopted by Mount Hope Finishing Co. for its own use. When the war made it impossible to get further shipments the Mount Hope Finishing Co. made an exclusive arrangement with the patentee to have similar but improved guiders made in this country and were so impressed with the efficiency and economy of the device in their own plant that they decided to offer it to the finishing industry.

This business is said to have grown so rapidly that it has been necessary to form a new independent company to take care of it. This new enterprise is known as Mount Hope Machinery Co., and has headquarters at Taunton, Mass. The owner and manager of this company is J. D. Robertson, who was plant engineer for Mount Hope Finishing Co.



The Mount Hope Swing Guider consists of a pair of heads mounted so that one head operates on one selvage and the second head operates on the other selvage as the cloth passed through it. Each head consists of a rubber covered roll spring-pressed at all times against a mating roll. This pair of small nip rolls is supported from a frame that pivots on ball bearings in such a way that the angle the rolls make with the cloth travel changes automatically to suit requirements. The more the open ends of the nip rolls tip down below the horizontal the quicker they pull the cloth toward their side of the guider. A simple arrangement, without any additional moving parts, swings the nip rolls back upward as the selvage moves toward the inner end and then tips them downward again when the selvage starts to travel toward the outer end of the nip.

The swinging action of the guider frame works on the lever principle. The leverage is applied by the selvage of the cloth as it runs over alternate sides of two stainless steel fingers. When the selvage is near the fulcrum or pivot point it exerts comparatively slight leverage, so that a spring keeps the rolls tipped downward in which position they guide the cloth toward their side of the machine. Thus the angle of the rolls determines the position of the selvage and vice versa.

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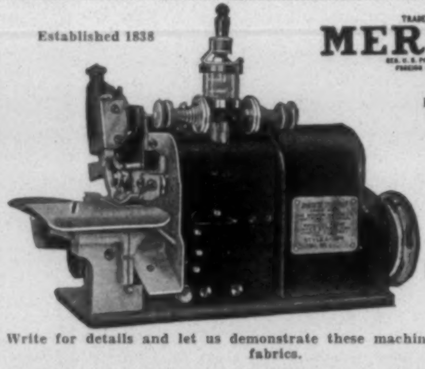

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14 Bidders Offer 20,492,000 Yards Herringbone Twill

Philadelphia.—Fourteen bidders offered a total of 20,492,000 yards of 36-inch herringbone twill in responding to Army bids for 9,516,000 yards of the cloth, opened here September 2nd under Invitation No. 72. Bids were as asked on item (1) 8,766,000 yards, and (2) 750,000 yards with water repellent finish. Delivery must be completed in 240 days, f.o.b. the mills, subject to Preference Rating A-1.

Stowe Mill Men Entertained

Belmont, N. C.—R. L. Stowe, Sr., W. J. Pharr and Daniel J. Stowe, executives of Stowe Mills, Inc., of McAdenville, entertained at a banquet in the gold room of the Barringer Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on August 23rd, honoring the superintendents, overseers, section men, and mechanics of the mill.

Those present were: J. T. Howell and M. H. Rhyne, superintendents; R. C. Rush, S. C. Smart, S. P. Gordon, W. F. Nichols, J. W. Rowell, E. C. Adcock, C. M. Goins, J. E. Clark, Jake Donaldson, Geo. Costner, John Hunsucker, Neal Stone, S. M. Menius, S. J. Hester, J. F. Honeycutt, G. A. Cavin, T. H. Canipe, Ernest Fore, W. H. Mulwee, Otis Lucas, C. J. Hatley, J. E. Smith, J. P. Braswell, Robert Rhodes, Garney Starnes, Leslie Thompson, Frank Willard, C. T. Hall, Edwin Robinette.

Committee Named To Recommend New Woolen Pay Floor

Washington, D. C.—Appointment of a committee to investigate economic and competitive conditions in the woolen industry and to recommend a new minimum wage was announced Sept. 2nd by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

The committee will meet in Washington on Sept. 24, 1941, at 10 A. M. in conference room 3229 of the Department of Labor. Any person wishing to be heard before the committee should communicate with Burton E. Oppenheim, director, Industry Committee Branch Wage and Hour Division, Washington.

The woolen industry has been operating since June 17, 1940, under a minimum wage of 36 cents per hour recommended by the original woolen industry committee. When the 36-cent minimum went in effect, it was estimated that about 12,000 of the 150,000 workers employed in the industry were directly benefited by wage increases.

The employer and employee members of this committee are the same as those of the original committee with three exceptions. The public members are new. Robert P. Brecht, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is chairman of the committee.

Other members are: For the public—Clyde E. Dankert, Economics Department, Dartmouth College; Miss Amy Hewes, Professor of Economics, Mt. Holyoke College; Philip Taft, Assistant Professor of Economics, Brown University; Burton R. Morley, School of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Alabama.

For the employees: George Baldanzi and Emil Rieve, New York; Louis Guilmet, Lawrence, Mass., and Horace Riviera, Manchester, N. H., all of the CIO; Arthur Valente, Washington, AFL.

For the employers: Willard H. Cummings, Daniel E. Cummings Co., Newport, Me.; J. L. Hutcheson, Jr., Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.; Harold Walter, Uxbridge Worsted Co., Inc., Uxbridge, Mass.; John H. Halford, James Lees & Sons Co., Bridgeport, Pa., and Moses Pendleton, American Woolen Co., New York.

The definition of the industry is:

"(A) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk), and all processes preparatory thereto.

"(B) The manufacturing, dyeing or other finishing of fabrics and blankets (other than carpets, rugs and pile fabrics) woven from yarns spun entirelyy of wool or animal fiber (other than silk).

"(C) The manufacturing, dyeing or other finishing of fulled suitings, coatings, topcoatings, and overcoatings knit from yarns spun entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk).

"(D) The picking of rags and clips made entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk), and the garneting of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) from rags, clips, or mill waste; and other processes related thereto.

"(E) The manufacturing of batting, wadding or filling made entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk).

"(F) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber; except the manufacturing or processing on systems other than the woolen system of yarns containing not more than 45 per cent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber.

"(G) The manufacturing, dyeing or other finishing of the products enumerated in clauses (B), (C), (D) and (E) from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber; except products containing not more than 25 per cent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk), with a margin of tolerance of 2 per cent to meet the exigencies of manufacture."

Cotton Roofs

A great steel company at Allegheny must have a new roof, 1,000,000 square feet of it. It has given the contract to a firm which specializes in roof reclamation. That concern is using 31,000 pounds of good cotton in the job. That means 62 bales.

Here's the process of re-roofing. A coating of hot cement is applied to the old roof, and on it is stretched 36-inch brown sheeting, after which two more coats of the cement are added. A resilient and waterproof covering thus is obtained. In tests over a period of two decades it has been found that the use of cotton fabric extends the life of factory roofs by 15 or 20 years.

Shortages of various metals and other orthodox materials has expanded the present demand for cotton in roofing but the Cotton-Textile Institute tells us the staple will hold its own on its merits and that a great new field has been opened up.—*Atlanta Journal.*

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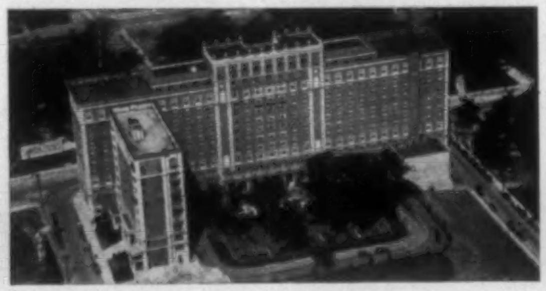

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Get Rid of Cotton Leaf Worms With Turkeys

Richardson, Tex.—Joe Bledsoe isn't worried about finding a market for his 1,000 turkeys. He just rents them to the neighbors.

Joe turned the birds into his cotton field to graze on the leaf worms. In a few hours the insects had disappeared. Now the neighbors, who haven't been able to eradicate the pests with poison, are in line for the turkeys.—*Newspaper Report.*

Slumless Communities

The *Charleston News and Courier* concluded an editorial the other day with this comment: "The cotton mill villages are South Carolina's only slumless communities."

To see the proof of that statement we suggest that any skeptic take a turn around Greenville's immaculate textile communities and observe for himself. And, if you want to see just how attractive a mill village can be, we have the answer—the Mathews Mill community at Greenwood.

Hundreds of neatly landscaped and attractively designed brick bungalows line every street throughout the park-like area of this splendid village. Dominating the whole community is one of South Carolina's prettiest and most impressive churches—the Callie Self Memorial Baptist Church, with its fluted Gothic lines and towering carillon.

Now under construction at the Southern fringe of the village are a number of new houses—brick bungalows, with tile baths and porches and the characteristic individuality of the other houses around them. Fittingly enough, one street in the new section will bear the name of the distinguished minister who dedicated the church—Dr. George Truett.

Slumless? This village would do credit to the finest residential areas of any city in the nation.—*Greenville Observer.*

Flame-Proof Cotton Comforts Sent To London From South

Charlotte, N. C.—Flame-proof cotton, an idea conceived and worked out by John E. Crowley and produced by the Barnhardt Mfg. Co., of this city, is on its way to London in the form of 50,000 cotton comforts provided by the American Red Cross.

The comforts have already been shipped and should be in London soon. They were manufactured by Palmer Bros., of New London, Conn., and are expected to be the first of many thousands of these valuable comforts that are to be used in the countries at war with Germany.

The comforts are made according to the specifications of the United States Army with the one exception that they are fireproof and the Army blankets are not. Before being shipped to England, they were subjected to severe tests and were found to be absolutely fireproof.

The comforts and others to follow them are expected by Mr. Crowley and others interested in their development to play a big part in the defense of England. They will not only add to safety to the persons who will sleep under them but will be used for various purposes. They can be used to snuff out incendiary bombs and in this way are expected to save many lives. Each of the comforts is marked with the words "Gift of the American People."

In the South where the finding of new uses for cotton is important to the economic well-being of the population, the use of cotton in these flame-proof comforts is a matter of interest since it opens a new outlet for the section's principal money crop. Developers of this cotton feel that it will find many more uses than those already popular. It is being used to insulate houses and is reported to be a most satisfactory material for this purpose.

N. C. State Textile Dean Touring Continent

Dean Thomas Nelson, head of the Textile School at N. C. State College, has been on a six-week transcontinental tour during which he visited leading textile centers in the United States and Canada.

At New Orleans, Dean Nelson attended the international convention of Lions Clubs and inspected the new Southern Regional Laboratory for Textile Research established by the Federal Government. Then he headed into California, visiting textile establishments en route.

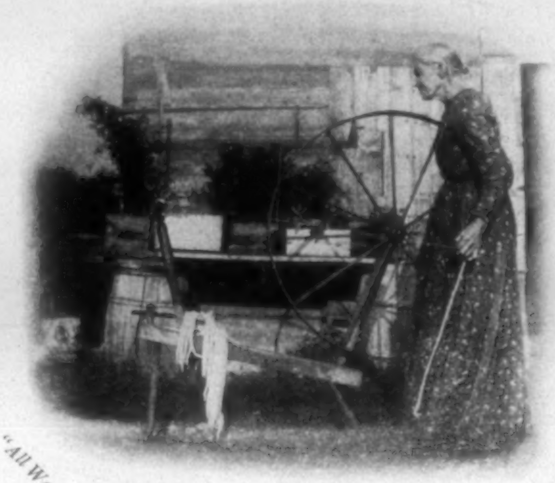
Dean Nelson's schedule called for him to leave Seattle and move into Canada, where he inspected textile plants. Returning by New York City, he visited commission houses there.

Dean Nelson is completing his fortieth year as head of the N. C. State Textile School, which, under his leadership, is recognized widely as one of the most modern textile schools in the country.

Symposium On Color

A symposium sponsored jointly by two organizations—the Inter-Society Color Council and the American Society for Testing Materials, stresses the importance of adequate specifications for color and discusses the use of color in the testing and evaluation of materials. Following the Introduction to Color by Deane B. Judd, who covers the attributes of colors, and the distinction between the psychological definition of color and the technical definition, there is a paper on "Color Specifications of Transparent Materials," by Francis Scofield, who reviews critically the various sets of standards. R. H. Sawyer, whose paper covers "Hiding Power and Opacity," discusses the most significant theoretical and empirical relations which have been developed and those practical testing methods which have attained widest recognition. "Color Standards for Opaque Materials" is the subject of I. H. Godlove's paper, who points out that material standards may vary from haphazard and variable traditional objects which lead to unprecise color names, to groups of standards such as the Ostwald and Munsell systems. The two closing papers deal with the practical problems of color testing, one by A. E. Parker, entitled "Sprectrophotometry and Color Evaluation" and the other by R. S. Hunter covering "Photoelectric Tristimulus Colorimetry."

Copies of this 86-page publication can be obtained from the A.S.T.M. headquarters, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., at $1.00 heavy paper cover; cloth binding, $1.25.



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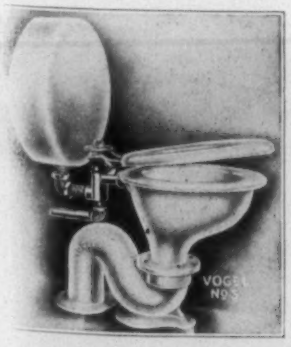

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